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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

WESTERN, SOVIET UNDERSTANDINGS OF MUSLIM WORLD CONTRASTED

Moscow NOVYY MIR in Russian No 9, Sep 82 pp 262-265

[Review by Ayder Kurchi of books "Iran v Proshlom i Nastoyashchem (Puti i Formy Revolyutsionnogo Protsessa)" [Iran in the Past and the Present (Paths and Forms of the Revolutionary Process)] by S. L. Agayev, Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moscow, 1981, 271 pages, and "Musul'manskiy Mir. 950-1150" [The Muslim World, 950-1150], translated from English and French, Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moscow, 1981, 312 pages]

[Text] They say that 100 years ago a certain American, after listening to a speaker who had returned from the Muslim countries and was captivated by their exotic features, sold off his property and left for the Middle East. He was in a hurry to see the wonders of the East with his own eyes before they came to an end. This show cannot last long, he exclaimed!

At that time, in the second half of the 19th Century, the movement of Christians, especially Puritans, to the East was just beginning. Some rushed from America and Europe to the Levant to look at the "shop of Eastern wonders," while others came for the sake of profit, and still others (the preachers and missionaries) were seriously captivated by the idea of uncompromising struggles against the errors of the Muslim world, which they found alien and "sinful."

The ardent desire to combat the "prejudices" of Muslim culture and religion became a kind of banner for American and European representatives in the East in the late 19th Century. And the enthusiastic individuals and missionaries, many of whom paid with their lives for their curiosity and their stubborn, strongly resisted desire to root out and redirect Islam, left more for the 20th Century than just their names carved on gravestones in Middle Eastern cemeteries. Their notes, diaries, and books full of interesting observations and thoughts are an enormous resource for the contemporary investigator and reader. They have the lasting value of living testimony by witnesses, people who observed the East in the late 19th Century with their own eyes.

In the 20th Century, especially in its latter half, interest in the Muslim world — an eternal interest, like thirst in the desert, in what was, is, and will be in the East — has become a kind of passion. And I would add that this appetite has been better satisfied by science and the Oriental studies disciplines than by art and literature; even tourism with its first-hand impact has perhaps only supplemented scientific studies. Over a significant period of time

Oriental studies worked out firm guidelines as to what was primary and what secondary, and a manner of relating to the material took shape: aloof like a bank employee with a painstaking study of some one historical period or, the opposite — a florid know-it-all attitude, like a carpet pattern. Overall, however, with rare exceptions the life of the people somehow disappeared, "sinking to the sand," out of Eastern history in these scholarly works. The East became a monolith without the concrete destinies that make it up.

Nonetheless, scholars and the broad reading public gradually became more interested in those unpretentious notes left behind by the unsophisticated missionaries and curiosity-seekers of earlier days. There appeared a faddish interest in old ways, including Eastern ways. The old became contemporary, so to speak. And half-forgotten, but readable books began to be republished. In our country, for example, this refers to the books by Chikhachev, Irving, and Melville. At the same time the East, which superficially appeared tranquil, suddenly exploded with vigorous sociopolitical and religious movements.

It appeared that the old and the new were being mixed in a way that would be useful for study of the Muslim world, that contemporary life would give a fresh look to new works on ancient and Medieval history of the East and the culture of the Muslim region, that the everyday life of 20th Century people would ring out in them, and finally, that all this would result in even more vivid writing, which is typical of the best academic works by the schools of traditional, regular Oriental studies.

But what do we find in the books that have been published in the 1980's? There are different authors and different intents, but frequently the works addressed to the contemporary reader are decidedly non-contemporary and deal with "segments" that are carefully cut off from our day, where contemporary history is made to appear completely irrelevant. This is exactly how the book "The Muslim World. 950-1150" is constructed. S. Agayev's book "Iran in the Past and Present" is written differently. It is all in the present day, a journalistic report, with even a certain objective incompleteness in some chapters, and the book is permeated with polemics against the ideas of bourgeois modernism or Westernization of the East.

But we do not intend here to compare these books or single out the advantages of one over the other. The question is something else: to what extent can academic (if it can be expressed that way, lofty, differentiated) Oriental studies be liberated from contemporary times? After all, the problems of the 7th Century (the age of the beginning of Islam) or the 11th Century (the age of "transformations"), for example, have become very topical today. The reader expects an author to analyze them and give generalizations that correlate with current events taking place in the East. On the other hand, does history find its proper place — the past as the source of the turbulent revolutionary processes that characterize the world today — in books written by investigators almost contemporaneously with the occurrences?

At first glance, the objectivity of historical facts not depending on subjective evaluation was the basis of the approach taken by the authors of the book "The Muslim World" to various problems of Islam. The book originated as the report of

a colloquium in Oxford, organized by the Middle Eastern History Group of this university and the Middle East Center of the University of Pennsylvania in the United States. The colloquium brought together prominent European and American experts on the East and discussed a range of questions related to the culture of Islam and the political, religious, and ethnic characteristics of the Caliphate, which by 1150 had turned into a conglomerate of ethnic groups living under conditions of social "disorganization."

In their evaluations and descriptions, which are generally vivid and memorable, the authors of the book appear to be unbiased, which in principle is certainly a strongpoint of Western Oriental studies. But in this instance the dispassionate character produces a fairly strange effect. The view of the authors (which, incidentally, is typical of many publications of this type, especially American) resembles the view of visitors at a museum. It is as if an entire culture and vast stores of knowledge are exhibited in enormous museum halls where the many objects are equally illuminated and equally removed from the viewer, who ponders equally with or without interest what other exhibits to view. This may convey the feeling that this book generates. Its dispassionate character becomes alienation.

I believe the point is that the present day of the Muslim world puts the stamp of obsolescence on this publication which is irreproachable from a purely academic point of view. A similar thing happened earlier also when many monographs, in which pedantic, academically aloof authors with set views of the past seemed to fail to notice contemporary Egypt, Syria, Iran, Afghanistan, and Lebanon (and broadly speaking, the entire Muslim East) as soon as changes, transformations, and revolutions began there, left the scholarly arena. As a result of this, the feelings, religions, and cults of the "third world" peoples were considered somehow funny, and their social traditions and political institutions were seen as backward, out of date, and suitable only for correction.

At one time the Muslim East was described by ecstatic pioneers who either followed in the footsteps of the romantic writers V. Irving or G. Melville or much more realistically and in a spirit of sincere respect for the Muslim peoples, which was characteristic, for example, of the Russian scholarly writers Yevgeniy Markov or Petr Chikhachev. Then scholarly Orientalists "sought out" (how absurd this sounds with respect to the world of Islam, which has described itself in geography and history and exalted itself in poetry and philosophy) the enormous new continent of Arab-Persian-Turkish-Berber culture. For European science this was truly a discovery, the discovery of the world of Islam as a scientific quantity. Scholars took note of the geographic, historical, social, and religious diversity of the culture of Islam, which became an important part and object of European science. By the mid-20th Century Islam was finally divided up among different branches of Oriental studies and this classical, I would say "safe," Oriental studies proved completely cut off from the pressing affairs of the Middle East.

We should emphasize the word "safe," because there existed another kind of Oriental studies, represented by a few major names. For example, along with "The Muslim World" another book was translated into Russian in 1981, by G. E. Von Gruenebaum, a prominent philologist and student of Islam of the Vienna school and

a specialist in Arab-Muslim literature and culture. His book "Fundamental Features of Arab-Muslim Culture" (articles from different years) is addressed directly to the reader who wants to understand "what is going on in the East." But in general, the Muslim world in the consciousness of most scholars of the various world schools (the Moscow and Leningrad schools were exceptions) was consigned forever to the Middle Ages. It was as if everything that led to modern times, more precisely to the time after the 17th Century (which included the decline of the Ottoman Empire, the flourishing of colonialism, the dividing up of the Arab world by Britain, France, and Italy, German imperialism in Bagdad and Tehran, and so on) did not exist. The Europeans carefully avoided memories of the unseemly aspects of their past activities.

It happened here again, for the book "The Muslim World" selects a period of time, the 200 years from 950 to 1150, that is carefully cut off from everything "before" and "after."

Needless to say, from a historical point of view this 200-year period of the Muslim Middle Ages is important in itself. It is important, we can suppose, as the source of many stable religious traditions in the Muslim countries, but is this all? After all, it was no accident that Islam has become such an influential current in present-day Middle Eastern countries, and not exclusively a religious current, but also political. And what about the wave of changes and revolutions in the East which has gone on throughout the 20th Century? The book under review makes no attempt to correlate historical ties or reach the causes of such phenomena. For the authors Islam still seems to begin and end entirely in the Middle Ages. The freedom of the authors from the perspective of their own subjects becomes a shortcoming. Isn't this why, incidentally, the participants in the colloquium, while showing remarkable erudition concerning the social processes of the 11th and 12th centuries, were uninterested in the Iranian-Islamic revolution and a number of other very important events. They thought that the once-timely subject of Islamic culture had been dissolved in ethnography, everyday living, and superstitions from which education, income, and highways would extract the East.

But the age from 950 to 1150 offered an opportunity to clarify many contemporary issues and clearly outlined the face of the complex Arab-Muslim culture. We know it by names such as Gazli (who was just published in Russian — "Revival of the Sciences of Belief"), Khayam, Nasir-i Khosrov, and the great blind poet Al-Marri. This was a frantic time of crisis and break-up of all the systematic values of Arab-Persian culture. The brilliant flourishing of literature, historiography, and architecture was accompanied by unexpectedly severe conflicts within Islam. It was precisely in these 200 years that Islam finally lost its unity, breaking up into a series of mutually exclusive trends, conceptions, and schools. And the main thing was that incompatibility appeared in the worldviews of the people of different regions of the Caliphate, which was unified for such a short time. To some degree these conflicts continue today.

For example, the authors J. Macdeasy, A. Lause, and D. Surdel gives a detailed discussion of the religious history of Iran and Iraq and present a completely fair evaluation, with no illusions, of the unseemly aspect of the sectarian religious currents of Ismailism and the Carmathians, whose oppositionist

orientation was far from the antifeudal movement of the masses (the lie as a principle of behavior and principle of the creed, and close ties with terrorist murders turned these sects into a definite asocial system which in essence completely denied humanism). But what importance does this have today? Or what are the causes of the surges of orthodox and not very orthodox Shiite Islam, which is possibly preparing to substitute itself for the entire Islamic doctrine? What is the strength of Kharijism (republicanism) which was triumphant through the will of Khomeini, the patriarch from the holy city of Kum, as the Western press called him? It is a mistake to expect a book nine years old to answer such questions (the English version of the book came out in 1973). But it definitely appears that the authors think that all the religious disputes were back in the Middle Ages and are buried there in the form of clerical problems.

It does not follow from this, of course, that one must write and read only political books about the present day, ones which supposedly explain everything. But S. Agayev's book about the past and the present is truly useful. It is a reading of the wave-like movement of Islam in the context of the economic and political history of 20th-Century Iran.

Unquestionably we have written little in the past about the clerical problems of the Eastern countries, and it is difficult to find the correct tone, accurate and persuasive formulations, and interpretations of numerous historical facts right away. S. Agayev was by no means successful in everything. But books like "Iran in the Past and Present" are good because they are searching for the threads that bind together different times and, no matter how strange it may be for books on socioeconomic subjects, they return people to history.

Each of the Muslim countries — Egypt, Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, and the others — and each of their peoples has its own attitude toward history, its own share of the cultural heritage of the Muslim world, and its own claim to this share. They are made more complex by the extraordinarily revitalized religious and historical demands addressed to the common Muslim past. For example, present-day Iran, which in its Islamic revolution inherited a great deal from the turbulent revolutionary age of 950-1150 and even earlier times, has not fit within the Western models of development in the history of the 20th Century as predicted by Western Oriental specialists. In 1978-1980 the Iranians, S. Agayev emphasizes, rejected the foreign model of development, one not conforming to their tradition. And they also reject sectarian Islam, Bekhaism, with its urge to adapt to the world capitalist culture.

"Islam is everything," says Khomeini. "Islam is everything," the Shiite Muslims of Iran repeat. And together they add: "Not right, not left, but Islam. Not West, not East, but Islam." What does this mean? Does it simply mean that the people are inflamed with a passion for the theological and dogmatic subtleties of Mohammed's teachings? Is it really a matter of dogmatics? When and where can it, this highly intricate system, be studied by the masses? People have not chosen the words and interpretations; they have chosen the worldview, and therefore they uncompromisingly reject that reality where alien ethnocultural principles reign. And it is not the theologians who are triumphant; they themselves have declared that the "mustazafin" ("the deprived") are the symbol of the changes in the slogans of present-day Iran. It is the simple people who are,

raging, often in fact the deprived who feel themselves to be Shiite and Kharajit Muslims (like the English Puritans). To them the Islamic faith is sacred because it is customary and simple, and everything outside it is not understood and, consequently, seems hostile.

But should all this be considered a trait of a unique Muslim, Islamic world which is exotic and greatly different from all other worlds? Yes and no. The elegant silhouettes of hotels built to world standards, blocks of banks, covered bazaars, modern stores and motor vehicles, and guidebooks to the mosques and tombs that give an accurate, dispassionate analysis of carefully examined past — this is also the East, but it is the kind of East that can also be found in the West. Nonetheless, there are exotic features. The "continent" from Morocco and Mauritania to Turkey and Pakistan is full of them. But this exotic quality should perhaps be taken to refer primarily to the existence of a unique, rapidly changing and at the same time complete world of living historical-cultural relationships on the soil of the ancient, 14-centuries old Islamic civilization in which Islam proper is just one of the factors, not the whole of this world. The time for summarization is clearly still in the future and without doubt will be a time of great changes even while, of course, many historical and national traditions of the East are preserved.

The contemporary assessment of the traditions in scholarly Oriental studies and study of the problem of Islam's influence on the present day have already begun. For example, the Soviet Oriental specialists who authored the recently published collection of articles "Islam v Istorii Narodov Vostoka" [Islam in the History of Peoples of the East] consider the influence of Islam on the contemporary sociopolitical and spiritual-cultural life of the Muslim countries. Islam today is not just the religion that predominates in the Muslim world, but also an ideological, political, cultural, and ethical-legal movement in most of the countries of non-Soviet Asia and North Africa, from Algeria to the Philippines, Indonesia, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

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NATIONAL

GERMAN EMIGRE RECALLS HAPPY LIFE IN TAJIKISTAN

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by U. Asalov, member of the USSR Journalists Union, Leninskiy Rayon: "Behind a Showcase of Prosperity--Conversation with a Man Who Had Changed His Nationality"]

[Excerpt] My interlocutor freely switches from Russian to Tajik and, smiling embarrassedly, admits that it has been a long time since he has spoken with a landsman. At least three years. Since the day when he departed from here, from Tajikistan, for the FRG.

How did my now former fellow countryman and former citizen of the Soviet Union Erkhart Geydt find himself in these distant parts? He was born and brought up in our country, obtaining a secondary education in it, a trade, and working at one of the construction organizations as a bulldozer operator. Then, when everything in his life had straightened out, he unexpectedly started to receive a stream of letters from the FRG, from relatives.

The correspondence resembled a dialog of deaf people. Brought up on daily anti-Soviet bourgeois propaganda, his distant relatives unceasingly pitied the "poverty stricken" Geydt family, while he, interested in the living conditions of the working man in the native land of his ancestors, increasingly frequently and eagerly absorbed from the glossy, colored and glowing appearance of tourist prospectuses and bright cards. In the world of "equal opportunity," they say happiness and success are the common lot; don't be lazy, and all this prosperous splendor of a showcase-automobile paradise, which this world tries to give the appearance of in magazine illustrations of Western publications, will be at your service. Not without hesitation Erkhart and his wife made the decision to emigrate to the FRG, to their corresponding ardently loving relatives, to an ostensibly easily attainable abundant and pleasant life.

Their disillusionment began at once. In close proximity, the relatives' love turned out to be not that fervid.

"They met us not particularly amiably," E. Geydt says. "They look upon us Germans who come from the USSR as freaks. This has created additional difficulties to the difficult process of adjusting in a setting so unlike our former, Soviet setting.

"The first three months were particularly difficult," my interlocutor continued. More than once we were on the verge of despair. We shifted from hotel to hotel; the money went at a terrifying rate, and I was unable to find any sort of work place. Later I understood: if you look for work in your specialty, you can find yourself on the rocks. There you have to grasp any proposal, any opportunity. I seized one: I became a general handyman at a large refrigeration facility at Hannover. Here my wife also found work as a cloakroom attendant.

"We, of course, were lucky. Then, in 1979, the crisis had not hit so hard West-German economy as at the present time, when the number of persons looking for work is close to two million. Today, for sure, all of our searching would be in vain. The fear of unemployment became for us like for millions of Western Germans a constant companion. It is difficult for you in the USSR to imagine what it is like. Almost half of my earnings go to pay for a two-room apartment, and at the same time it is necessary to set something aside for a rainy day--this is an essential condition in the FRG, which has no system as in the USSR of state insurance."

To the question of his former life in Tajikistan, E. Geydt eagerly replies:

"I worked in my specialty and received more than 250 rubles a month; bonuses were not rare. I had a well-appointed apartment with all the conveniences and had my own Moskvich."

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NATIONAL

ISKANDERKUL' LAKE LEGENDS RECOUNTED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by M. Kukhistoni: "Lake of Mystery--A Legend"]

[Text] What do we know about Lake Iskanderkul'? A great deal, you would say: size, composition of the water, temperature, and so on and so forth. But all this has come to be known relatively recently, since the beginning of the present century. Prior to that time, Iskanderkul' was practically unknown to science. It is sufficient to say that its precise geographic position and configuration were determined toward the very end of the 19th century. However, the first mention of Iskanderkul' seemingly can be traced to a description of a Lake Ugus in "Kniga Bol'shogo Chertezha" [The Book of the Big Drawing], compiled on the instruction of Ivan the Terrible in the 16th--beginning of the 17th century. It was then believed that the Amudar'ya River had its source from this river.

It no doubt would be difficult to find in our country another lake with which there are connected so many historical facts and legends as in the case of Iskanderkul'. The biggest number of them is connected to the name of Alexander of Macedon (4th century B.C.) from whom the lake received its name.

According to one of the legends, the caves in the mountains not far from the lake and in the vicinity of Makshevat Village became the last defense of the Sogdians who had rebelled against Alexander of Macedon. According to this popular legend, the last of the defenders died from hunger in those caves but did not give in to the conquerors. In 1910, one of the caves was visited by the Russian investigator, B. Litvinov. He actually found the body of a man that had undergone natural mummification. The local population asserted that these were the remains of the leader of the Sogdians, Khodzhi-Iskhak.

Another famous Russian traveler, A. Regel', who had visited Iskanderkul' in 1882, referred to a popular legend pertaining to the river that flowed from the lake. It ostensibly was released from the lake on the orders of the Macedonian monarch himself, and its waters were dyed in this connection with the blood of workers who had been brought as sacrifices to the gods for the success of this enterprise.

Another somewhat unusual story dealing with Iskanderkul' came out toward the end of the 19th century. In the collection "Otechestvovedeniye" [Homeland Study] there was printed a set for 1887 entitled "Russia According to Accounts of Travelers and Research Scientists". The sixth volume of the set was entirely devoted to the region of Turkestan. Here we encounter in a description of Seravshan Valley the following: "The Tajiks have a superstitious veneration of Lake Iskanderkul': they assert that a special kind of people, water people (odam-oba), live there, which provides a basis for supposing that perhaps seals are to be found there."

And although later investigators of the water of the lake have not confirmed this version, Iskanderkul' still has provided a "claim" according to which a mysterious inhabitant dwells in its water similar to the lakes of Loch Ness and Nyasa.

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CSO: 1830/29

NATIONAL

SULEYMENOV NOTES 'CENTRAL' POSITION OF KAZAKHSTAN

Moscow OGONEK in Russian No 41, 9 Oct 82 pp 5, 13

[Article by Olzhas Suleymenov: "For What Is My Land Famous?"; words rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] I am looking at a map of the former Russian empire and I am comparing it with a map of the Soviet Union.

Kazakhstan. Once, until quite recently -- six and a half decades ago -- an outlying district of Tsarist Russia.

A completely political and almost scientific name. Justified economically also: a raw material appendage of little importance to the home country. Silver and livestock.

Reflection becomes utterly immersed in the picture of the past in order to compare it with the scale of the present. Knowledge permits one to see the new shape in the old contours. The geography has changed. A great number of new points have appeared on our map -- cities, settlements, sovkhoses. There is a railroad and highway network. Air traffic routes have made the once desert land blue. There are canals and reservoirs. There are 19 oblasts -- economic regions.

It seems that Kazakhstan is at the very center of the great country: On one side is the European part, and on the other is all of Siberia.

At the center. We have been able to see this only now when we have recognized what a truly cosmic upward flight -- in the words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev -- our republic has completed during the last decades in all areas of life -- in industry, in agriculture and in culture.

In the friendly competition of the republics which started 60 years ago, the Kazakh SSR has closely approached the Russian Federation according to many indicators. It is second in overall reserves and the mining of ore and non-metallic minerals -- oil, coal, iron, etc. It is second in livestock population and in forest riches. Its grain field is the second in the country in size and return....

And in some articles, we are the first: non-ferrous metals.

... Lead and zinc deposits were discovered in eastern Kazakhstan during the 18th century. Lead was mined here even in deep antiquity. The old, so called marvelous mines served as a true reference point for the ore experts of the 18th century. However, the tsar was only interested in silver. The lead and zinc mines began to be really developed only under the Soviet authorities. Their importance was not slow in being felt.

D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and three-time Hero of Socialist Labor, spoke very simply and graphically about the contribution of the Kazakh miners and metallurgists in a speech which was devoted to the 30th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany: "Nine out of 10 bullets which were fired at the enemy were made of Kazakh lead".

A large proportion of Soviet lead was mined and smelted at the time in our republic. Today, non-ferrous and rare metals are an extremely important item in the Kazakh economy.

This year, the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary union with Russia is being widely celebrated. The holiday is an occasion for serious reflection on the decisive role which the working class and progressive intelligentsia of Russia and our Communist Party have played in the new destiny of the Kazakh people, and on how Kazakhstan is participating in today's life of our country.

When I returned home from the 26th CPSU Congress to which I was fortunate enough to be a delegate, my mother said:

"I saw you several times in the hall on television. You sat in a fortunate place, my son."

I answered: "Fitting places were assigned to our delegation in the country's main party meeting. It was Kazakhstan, momma, in the prominent and fitting place. This was an evaluation of my republic's contribution to communist construction."

What my land has become during the years of Soviet power can be ascertained from numerous statistical sources. However, man is in the final analysis the basic time criterion and the indicator of all the social, economic and cultural changes which have occurred. It is the level of his consciousness and the breadth of his world outlook. Human conduct -- that is the area of my writer's interests.

Honored statistical principles only interfere here. Mathematical parameters are inapplicable when determining the new human level, but a poetical comparison principle can be used.

Who is he, the present Kazakh? He is not the second, he is not the first and he is not the last. He is the equal of all in the world. We do not understand equality as simply as was the case at one time during the first years of the revolution. We do not now understand equality as a gift but as a right -- a right which has been earned and paid for by a great deal of blood and great work. A right which must be used. A right to immodesty in work, battle, and in the striving for world justice. Modesty here is a limitation, and our country and our duty to it are enormous. We are responsible for socialism by our thoughts and deeds, by even the beauty of our cities, by our smiles and sun.

... A conference of writers from Asian and African countries was held in Alma-Ata during September 1973. One of the guests, who was visiting the Soviet Union for the first time, said in his speech: "I thought that Alma-Ata was an old Asiatic kala with mud houses and camels in the streets, but I saw a modern city which does not yield in beauty to the most beautiful cities of Asia".

I was born in Alma-Ata. The city was born along with me, and that is why its new features had not been noticed by me. However, at the time -- and perhaps for the first time -- I looked at my native land with the eyes of the guest. I still remembered the duvaly, the streets covered in dust, and the cries of the donkeys during the night.

At times, I missed the pictures of that remote postwar childhood. Remote? During a little more than three decades the small town has been transformed into a city with a million inhabitants, with straight boulevards going into the Alatau mountain range, with poplar-lined avenues, parks, fountains, and squares bordered with snowy white buildings. Here is my school, my university and the publishing houses where my books are printed. Here is the house where I was born. My friends live here. In this square, I said "I love you". Here is the Academy of Sciences building -- in its library, I have spent, perhaps, my happiest hours.

This is the city which gave me life and consciousness. Through it, the world came to me.

There are no crooked byways in my city,
The marches of the streets are straight and open --
The language of my life's roads.
The swift and angry paths of the streets
Are wrapped in such projects,
With the freedom to go straight
Bypassing the crookedness of the path.

The city trained my character and influenced my temperament. A native inhabitant of Alma-Ata is not gloomy for long -- you see, 300 days a year are sunny! On the north are the steppes and on the south are the mountains.. Nature instills a sense of width and height from childhood. We are unnecessarily straightforward,

and always frank in our judgments. We are squabblers, but faithful to our word and devoted in friendship. This conviction is important because a Kazakh begins with Alma-Ata.

After the Kazakh university, I studied in the Literary Institute in Moscow. I visited many republics. Everywhere, I met people who were very similar to those among whom I had been born -- frank, categorical in honesty, dreamers. No matter where we are born, the mountains, the spaces and the sun affect us. Our road is common and direct.

A characteristic feature of the times is the activity of social consciousness. What is being done in the country and in the world, how things are going in agriculture and industry, and whether we need hydroelectrical stations and deep-sea trawling makes a difference to everyone.

Yesterday, we nearly fought in the workshop of a painter, a brother artist, while discussing -- without knowing how the subject arose within these walls -- the topic: Is it worthwhile to burn coal in such quantities in the furnaces? Would it not be simpler to heat with bank notes, as Mendeleyev said?

Everyone tries to investigate everything. They debate on trains, at weddings and in the halls of congresses. The specialists and the amateurs. This mass activity of thought is the result of the information boom and the action of an important factor which is particularly peculiar to our society. I will try to explain.

I turn over in my mind the subjects of their articles in the press. There is the article about the fate of the people's trade; a special article in the republic newspaper about sheep losing weight during the weekly transfer from the sovkhos to the meat combine; publications about the problems in developing Kazakh cinematography; and on the cultural paths of modern day Africa. And, unfortunately, unprinted material on the final solution of the question of cleaning our city's air basin by replacing motor vehicle transport with cart transport. The only, perhaps, area which I have not touched upon is geology, although I am considered a specialist in this--an engineer's diploma testifies to this.

... As a member of the association of writers of Asian and African countries, I have visited many lands. I have twice visited the United States. I am familiar with the writers, workers and farmers of that place.

An American poet will not begin to write about the weight loss of sheep or about the accelerated rates in the harvesting of cotton in Ohio.

A farmer's concern does not trouble a New York builder, he does not get up on a hot June morning with the thought: Did it rain in Arizona? And the farmer does not care a bit about General Motors' loss. Each one has his own business and his own problems which he himself must cope with.

Is this good or bad? This phenomenon does not require our evaluation: It is the product of a different consciousness which was formed by a different society.

We have been indoctrinated since childhood in the conviction that everything surrounding us is ours and requires my hearty participation. There is in our model something new, above the personnel, above the tribal, which flows from the simple principle which was formed at one time by Mayakovskiy: MINE as opposed to the narrow Philistine "mine".

The world is MINE, all past civilizations and their upward flights and drama are MINE. I am responsible for everything which is taking place, which has taken place, and which will occur on MY land. It is all my business.

This word-- MINE is more closely related with "WE" than with the first person singular pronoun.

As a small boy, you shed tears when you read about the children who were torn from their mother's hands and thrown into the crematorium furnaces of Oswiecim. You have tears on your face now also -- you have seen and will always remember a human child crying from pain on the riddled and dying -- like peace -- Beirut street.

Each year of grain which is lost on a hectare and every act of unkindness, indifference and injustice is in the field of our consciousness. We are in a hurry to suggest something to adopt even if it is only clumsily, in the heat of the moment, but from a pure heart which has not been stirred up by a lie.

The new man, the true proprietor of our land, is being born in work, in the movement of the spirit and in achievements.

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CSO: 1800/145

NATIONAL

SOVIET BOOK SHORTAGE PROBLEM ADDRESSED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 82 p 3

[Commentary by and interview of B.I. Stukalin, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, by V. Fedotov wherein the former answers questions of readers of PRAVDA: "To Enlighten One's Mind...."]

[Text] PRAVDA's mail contains many letters whose authors touch upon problems of publishing work in our country. This discussion contains answers to a number of questions troubling booklovers.

"A most important concern of publishers is as before dissemination of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," B.I. Stukalin noted. "In order to more fully satisfy the interest in materials of the congress, publishing houses both in our country and abroad have already issued more than 40 million copies of books and pamphlets containing the text of the report of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other documents of the forum of Soviet communists in 49 languages of the peoples of the USSR and in 19 foreign languages.

"The popular series "Shagi odinnadtsatoy" [Steps of the Eleventh] of seven pamphlets was offered by Politizdat for the broad reader. Twelve works, constituting the series "Ekonomika SSSR: 1981-1985" [Economy of the USSR: 1981-1985] were prepared by Izdatel'stvo "Ekonomika", and the collection "Resheniya XXVI s'yezda KPSS v zhizn'" [Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in Practice] by Izdatel'stvo "Znaniye". Many substantive books and pamphlets, a portion of which have been combined into thematic series, are being put out by republic publishing houses. Major interest was provoked in readers by the All-Russian series "Broad Horizons of Siberia," "The Energy of the Century," "Address of an Achievement--BAM," "Our Nonchernozem Region." Izdatel'stvo "Moskovskiy rabochiy", Ukrainian, Belorussian and Latvian publishers have undertaken the publication of literature dedicated to the dissemination of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the experience of party committees and labor collectives in their realization.

"New publications are being issued explaining the significance of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the Central Committee, the report of Comrade

L.I. Brezhnev at the Plenum and the USSR Food Program. The first works of the series "Voprosy agropromyshlennoy integratsii" [Questions of Agroindustrial Integration] have come out."

[Question] Readers A. Sobolev (Voronezh), N. Pilipchuk (Gomel), A. Karagezyan (Yerevan), I. Duginov (Tashkent) and others ask how central and republic publishing houses are preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

[Answer] Tens of books, pamphlets, colorful albums, placards, that have recently been put out, describe the triumph of Leninist national policy and the indestructible friendship of the Soviet peoples. Thus, Politizdat prepared the thematic collection "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Soviet Multinational State," the two-volume publication "Lenin. At the Rudder of the Land of the Soviets," the collections "The Soviet Motherland," "The Five-Year Plans Shaking Hands" [Rukopozhatiye pyatiletok]. Special features of the development of national relations in the USSR and the formation of a new historical community of people--the Soviet people--have received chief attention in a number of new publications of the publishing houses of "Mysl", "Progress", "Nauka" and "Yuridicheskaya literatura". I should also like to point out the major work being done by publishers in Russia, the Ukraine, Belorussia and other republics in preparation for and in coordination with the jubilee of libraries of the literature of the peoples of the USSR.

[Question] Many letters received at the editorial office deal with questions of book shortage. For example, reader L. Golikov from Vologda shares his observation: 15 years ago, he freely purchased in city stores separate volumes of the collected works of Charles Dickens. Now, when he inquired at a bookstore for the two-volume "Posthumous Notes of the Pickwick Club," they looked on him as though he were nuts, fishing with an ordinary line in an ordinary pond for a goldfish. The reader, L. Golikov believes, has ostensibly not changed in recent years. But having a private library has become a matter of prestige and chasing after any new books has become the rage. As a result there is a shortage. Incidentally, the author qualifies that he might not be correct, although he is unable to find any other satisfactory explanations. What is your opinion?

[Answer] According to estimates of sociologists, personal book collections at the present time include as many as 40 billion volumes--severalfold more than state and public libraries. Those are tremendous riches. All the same editorial offices of newspapers and journals, publishing houses and book-trading establishments receive many letters justly noting that buyer demand for many kinds of literature, especially belles lettres and children's literature, certain reference, encyclopedia and other publications is being far from completely satisfied.

How has such a situation arisen? In the past 15-20 years, significant changes have taken place in our society. It is difficult to agree with the statement that today's reader is the same as that in the middle of the sixties. In this time the general standards of the Soviet people have grown significantly. It would be appropriate to remember that on the eve of the Great Patriotic War

the 10-year school was completed by only 15 percent of the young men and women, in the middle of the '50s--by about 40 percent, toward the end of the '60s--by about 70 percent, while today practically all young men and women start an independent life with a secondary education. Among the population employed in the national economy, 65 percent in 1970 had higher or secondary education, while at the beginning of 1979--80 percent. The need for different information and diverse knowledge among Soviet people is tremendous today. Let us not forget that now four out of five families residing in cities have individual well-appointed dwellings. And, of course, a home library has become an inseparable part of every apartment.

This is a logical and happy phenomenon of our life. But Comrade Golikov is also right: books are not always acquired for the satisfaction of daily spiritual requirements. To have as many as possible in one's home, has become for many a truly stylish and prestigious affair. There are those "booklovers" who consider a book as only a shortage commodity. As a result of this, a significant portion of the literature lacks active readers.

What ways exist of overcoming the book shortage? Of course, fuller satisfaction of readers' needs would require an increase in the number of copies of publications. There is constant concern in regard to this. Last year compared to 1965 printings of books increased by almost 619 million copies. In 1981 compared to 1980 a total of 5.6 percent more were published. In conformity with the 1985 plan, there will be a 16.2-percent increase in publication of literature compared to 1980.

It is no less important to properly use public and personal book holdings, to form intelligent readers' needs and to instill love for library work. While censuring thoughtless collecting, it is necessary at the same time to propagandize the good and noble work of true booklovers. Special support and respect are deserved by those of them who actively take part in historical-literature and regional research and who acquaint a wide audience with the results of their painstaking searches. Many owners of libraries turn over valuable materials from their collections to state libraries, archives, museums and open up their home libraries to friends, comrades at work, people from the same locality and neighbors. Useful work in dissemination of literature and in the development of a taste for reading is being done by many organizations of the All-Union Society of Booklovers, which numbers in its ranks millions of members.

[Question] Readers I. Knyazhko from Tula Oblast, G. Akhmedova (Ordzhonikidze), V. Kalnynya (Riga), N. Shevchenko (Khar'kov) and others, on pondering on what a home library should be like, attempt to depict it, so to say, in the form of an ideal type. In their opinion, it does not necessarily have to contain thousands of volumes...

[Answer] Many outstanding persons in science and culture have at different times expressed the thought that it is enough for an intelligent person to have a small, but carefully selected personal library. Of course, it is convenient to have books at home which one uses from time to time for the satisfaction of his professional interests and hobbies. And tens, sometimes hundreds of books,

which the owner never turns to in his collection, of course, are superfluous. "Expand your library," V.G. Belinskiy wrote, "but not for the purpose of having many books, but to enlighten your mind, to educate the heart so that the works of great geniuses elevate your soul." Sage advice!

[Question] The authors of a number of letters think that we publish many unnecessary books. They say useless publications are gathering dust on the shelves of stores, while those for which there is a large demand are put out in small quantities. This is written in particular by V. Mel'nikov (Krasnoyarsk), I. Tverdokhleby (Chernovtsy), S. Ivanov (Moscow), A. Murtazayev (Frunze) and N. Voronina (Gor'kiy).

[Answer] We also receive such letters. They frequently appear in the press. Are such reproaches true? In publishing practice, there do occur actual cases where a portion of a printing does not find its readers. This is a consequence of mistakes in editions or the low quality of a publication. The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade is doing systematic work for the purpose of preventing such cases. They are becoming rarer and rarer, and their influence on the book shortage is insignificant.

The chief determining tendency in our work is the continuing increase in the issue of literature in mass demand. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, with a 12.8-percent growth in paper resources, editions of belles lettres and children's literature increased more than 30 percent compared to the 9th Five-Year Plan. Toward the end of the last five-year plan, the relative share of these literatures amounted to 44 percent in the total volume of book publishing versus 35 percent in 1975. Such a growth was made possible due to improved thematic planning, closer coordination of plans of publishing houses, curtailment of output of not particularly timely publications, overdistribution of material resources.

The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade in conformity with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress has worked out a complex program of publication of children's literature and belles lettres during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Within its framework, there will be published in 1982-1985 editions of million of copies for 1,700 titles of books that enjoy particularly wide demand. As a result, children's literature and belles lettres will attain no less than 50 percent of the total volume of publications.

[Question] And we can therefore answer our readers I. Tulova (Kursk), B. Epshhteyn (Odessa), D. Rasulov (Baku), N. Semenova (Leningrad) and many others that we are working toward a gradual elimination of the book shortage....

[Answer] We are trying to do everything possible to speed up the solution of this problem. But the demand for certain kinds of literature has so far been outdistancing the possibilities of its satisfaction. And first of all because of the inadequate rate of growth of paper production. A shortage of printing capacity is also felt.

Under these conditions, particular importance is to be attached to efficient and careful use of paper and prompt efficient work on the part of each printing enterprise. In recent years, new norms have gone into effect in regard to expenditure of materials, more economical standards for the format of books and journals, which will make it possible to save thousands of tons of paper. But in a number of cases it is still being expended uneconomically. Those readers are quite right who propose in their letters to PRAVDA to reduce the share of paper going into intradepartmental needs. Excessive, wasteful expenditure of the "bread of culture" on excessively cumbersome instructions and directives of little use, luxurious looking invitations and programs of various seminars, conferences and the like call for justified complaints.

It is frequently asked if many books and brochures are written off as waste. For the country as a whole, the figure is about 0.7 percent of the total yearly turnover of book-trading organizations, that is, less than provided as a norm for the writing off of obsolete literature. But, taking into consideration the scale of our book publishing, this constitutes considerable losses that cannot be reconciled with. We are therefore constantly concerned with improvement of thematic planning, with having prescribed printings reflect reader demand as accurately as possible. Book trading organizations are organizing everywhere acceptance of preliminary orders for various new publications. Good results have come in recent years from organized subscription to narrowly specialized publications. By the end of the five-year plan, it is planned to disseminate by means of this method up to 1,500 publications of scientific and social-political literature. Publication commissions operate under union and republic state committees for publishing houses, printing plants and the book trade in krays and oblasts; they examine the validity of a designated size of an edition of a future book. Measures are being worked out determining stricter accountability of publishers and book distributors for incomplete sale of literature.

[Question] One last thing, Boris Ivanovich. Readers A. Rostkovskaya (Moscow), E. Zhuravlev (Lipetsk Oblast), S. Balabanov (Minsk) and other are interested in what changes are being made in the structure of our book publication and in the printing industry.

[Answer] Recently, eight central publishing houses were amalgamated with four new ones taking their place. The largest publishing house to put out literature in foreign languages--"Progress"--has been broken down into two independent publishing houses--"Progress" and "Raduga". The first of the two specializes in the issue of social-political literature, the second--in the publication of belles lettres. Changes are being periodically introduced into the network and structure of republic publishing houses. They are dictated by the need for taking into consideration more fully and effectively the changing requirements of the Soviet and foreign reader.

A few words on innovations in printing. Quite possibly, the most important one of them is the increasing broader use of progressive methods of printing and of the latest technology. Compared to 1975, the volume of composed matter on photocomposing automatic units has tripled. At central publishing houses, composing and printing technology is being actively introduced. The relative

share of the offset method of printing has reached 34 percent of total production capacity of our enterprises. Wide-scale use is also being made of automated binding lines on which more than 280 cases of books were produced last year. All this makes it possible to increase labor productivity and the quality of printing production.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the numerous lovers of books who in their letters to publishing houses, newspapers and journals share their impressions on what they have read and discuss the role of the book in the spiritual life of our society and also offer valuable proposals and advice. One can say with every right that the fate of a book is determined by the reader. Everyday contacts with him help publishers, printers and distributors of the literature to improve their work.

7697

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NATIONAL

NEED TO PROMOTE YOUNGER GENERATION OF JOURNALISTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by N. Mashovets, editor in chief for artistic literature, the Komsomol Central Committee "Molodaya gvardiya" Publishing House: "From Civic Positions"]

[Text] It must be confessed that it is not so seldom that, when speaking with a beginning prose writer or poet, you detect a certain irony in his intonation regarding newspaper, journal and publicist articles in general: They say that a writer should be above the so-called evil of the day; his duty is to write, orienting himself on something eternal, supposedly outside of time. However, it is sufficient to turn to the classics -- to that wise teacher -- and you will be convinced once again of the truth that a truly talented artist is not only no stranger to journalism but often expresses his understanding of life fully and with civic passion in it since he is aware of the effectiveness of this genre and of the opportunity to intervene effectively in the solution of urgent questions which do not brook any delay. The collections of the works of A. Pushkin, F. Dostoyevskiy, L. Tolstoy, M. Gor'kiy, A. Tolstoy, L. Leonov, M. Sholokhov, and many others teach through their volumes in which essays and articles have been assembled. In them there is that which set the heart of the writer on fire and which inspired him as a patriot and public figure. At the same time, these volumes help us to see the vital sources of creativity better.

Militant and attacking journalism has been assembled in the books of the "Molodaya gvardiya" series "The Writer. The Youth. Life" whose authors are such well known Soviet writers as N. Tikhonov, V. Shukshin, G. Markov, Yu. Bondarev, M. Prilezhayeva, and others. In one of the commentaries for S. Zalygin's articles which were assembled in his journalistic book "Sobesedovaniya" [Interviews] which was published in this series, the words of G. Bogomyakov, secretary of the Tyumen party obkom, on the occasion of S. Zalygin's practical participation in solving a very important national economic problem which was connected with a discussion of the advisability of constructing the Nizhne-Obskaya GES [Hydroelectric Power Station], were cited: "The flooding of the oil-bearing oblasts of western Siberia was averted, and the words of the writer played no insignificant role in this". Therefore, an item in the creative biography of a writer became an item in the social and economic life of the country.

The writers' civic preoccupation with serious problems is also felt in many articles and essays which are connected with the life of the modern village, with rural work, with land management principles, and with the instilling of a love of nature in the individual. Many problems, which have been placed on the day's agenda by the USSR Food Program, were at one time included in fiery public discussions by the writers and their civically bold and highly principled articles in the press.

Subjects of this type are broached repeatedly, especially at first, in discussions with beginning writers during the seminars which the "Molodaya gvardiya" Publishing House has begun to conduct regularly so as to create journalistic books to social order. However, as the young prose writers and poets -- the seminar participants -- become acquainted with the representatives of work collectives and hear the presentations of party and Komsomol directors, responsible workers from the ministries and departments and authoritative writers, and during their editorial work on the material in the collections, they are gradually imbued with the social significance of these problems and with the journalist word which actively invades life. The results of this organizational and creative work have not been slow in showing themselves.

The works, which have been written by young writers on order of the "Doveriye" and "Serditse Rodiny" book publishers and which tell about the shock work of youth at industrial construction projects and in the non-Chernozem, have received a positive rating in the central press and in various types of meetings. A large and vital content, which is connected with moral and legal subjects, has been reflected in the stories and essays in the collection "Chest' smolodu" [Honor Ever Since Youth] which was also born through the joint work of the publishing house and the young authors. Work on the book "Nash dom, nasha sem'ya" [Our Home, Our Family], which is addressed both to newly-weds and to those who have been called upon to help the young family during the first stages of its formation, is approaching an end.

However, it is not only these books themselves which make us, the publishers, happy. The seminars, the meetings with literary youth, creative business trips on orders of the publishing house, the joint work on a manuscript -- this is a lively indoctrinational process and a serious life and professional school which helps to direct the young talent along the true path. The publishing house emerges here as a collective teacher, a tutor of the beginners, creating a writer's aktiv from the most talented and prospective ones.

It was the participation in such seminars which contributed to the creative formation of Nikolay Cherkashin whose two books of artistic journalism have appeared in "Molodaya gvardiya". He dedicated one of them -- "Sol' na pogonakh" [Salt on Shoulder-Boards] -- to today's Soviet army and to revealing the image of a modern officer -- the defender of the accomplishments of socialism; in the second one which is called "Gorodskikh del mastera" [The City Affairs of an Expert], he tells about people in the everyday professions, workers in the service area.

The pens of publicist Mikhail Petrov, Igor Aryasov, Yuriy Nadtochiy, and Lyubovya Zavorotcheva, who found their own subject matter and who offered their own books to the publishing house, have grown noticeably stronger. New topics have entered into the works of Vagif Ibragim, Gennadiy Buzmakov, Valeriy Mitrokhin, Sergey Zaplavniy, and many others for whom work on journalist collections has become an understanding of the new and vital material.

One day, when speaking to the publishing workers, A. V. Lunacharskiy, the people's commissar for education, said: "A publishing house should not be only a place where manuscripts are turned in for printing and where they say 'yes' and 'no'. We must be a flexible and lively organization, sensitively and actively reacting to the phenomena of literary life, and we must examine not only each work taken separately but also follow the evolution of each author". On order of "Molodaya gvardiya", the prose writer and dramatist Viktor Levashov, has been working for several years on a journalistic book about the builders of the Baykal-Amur Mainline. During this time, he has managed to become intimately mentally linked with his heroes and to understand more deeply the character of the young contemporary in his work, life and heroic spirit. Of course, no one in the publishing house was surprised that V. Levashov, who had turned out a journalistic book, first submitted an application and then the manuscript of a novel in which the action revolved around the construction of BAM and the main personages were Komsomol members and the youth of that all-union shock Komsomol construction project.

The recently published CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Creative Ties of Literary and Artistic Journals with the Practices of Communist Construction" imposes on all cultural figures and workers in periodic and book publishing the tasks of enriching artistic works with a timely life content and of creating highly artistic works about our times which depict the model of a positive hero "who would welcome an artistic discovery, influence people's actions, and affect the people's destinies".

These tasks are not simple ones, especially since they are connected with artistic creativity and with a graphic vision of the world. The history of Soviet literature knows examples where a direct social order of the times was heard by an artist and ably carried out by him. However, when mentioning here, for example, Aleksander Fadeyev's novel "Molodaya gvardiya" [Young Guard] -- really a reference book of Soviet youth, we at the same time remember his unfinished work "Chernaya metallurgiya" [Ferrous Metallurgy] which testifies exactly about the difficulty of mastering the new life material even for such a great expert as Fadeyev was.

Therefore, in expecting new brilliant artistic works about modern times and in helping authors in the search for timely subjects and for an understanding of the complicated nature of our peer, the publishing house at the same time is not ceasing to look for an opportunity to provide the young reader today with artistic works about his peers in which he would be able to find the answer to the question: "To take life from whom?"

In the CPSU Central Committee decree which was already mentioned, it is said that "for the art of socialist realism there is no more important task than the affirmation of the Soviet way of life, the norms of communist morality, and the beauty and greatness of our moral values -- such as honest work for the good of the people, internationalism, and faith in the historic rightness of our cause".

To see in today's young worker the character features which approximate him to great heroes and to recreate this image artistically with the rich colors of a novelist are only within the capabilities of a great expert. However, in today's artistic literature where both experts and young authors are working, it is possible to find quite a few works which are actively "operating" in this channel. This primarily pertains to the operational prose genre itself -- the story, which is the standard model for the gifted embodiment of the image of our young contemporary in all his difficulties of growth and victories.

Recognizing that publishers, as the builders of a unique book bridge between writers and readers, must treat literature more zealously, carefully select the best from the general stream, and bring it to the broad mass of readers, "Molodaya gvardiya" has planned the publication of an annual anthology of Soviet stories in which an attempt will be made to draw the portrait of a young builder of the new society by means of writers, the representatives of our multinational literature. We have begun to involve young writers more broadly in participating in the journalistic series "Privately With Yourselves", "The Law About Me and Me About the Law", and "Anthology of All-Union Shock Komsomol Construction Projects".

At the same time, the party directives on developing and strengthening the writers' creative ties with communist construction practices are forcing us to regard our own book publishing activity critically -- which, of course, is not without shortcomings, and to search more actively for reserves to improve the ideological effectiveness of artistic, social and journalistic books. To a considerable degree, this is being determined by the fruitfulness of the creative cooperation between the publishing house and the authors.

8802

CSO: 1800/152

NATIONAL

THEATRICAL GENRE MUST COMPLEMENT PLAY'S MESSAGE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by V. Maksimova: "A Time for Searching"]

[Text] Today's tours of the Leningrad Academic Drama Theater imeni A. S. Pushkin in Moscow were held a year after the 225th jubilee of that famous collective was celebrated. They coincided with a difficult time for the theater: One after another the famous "old men" of the Pushkin stage -- V. V. Merkur'yev, Yu. V. Tolubeyev and A. F. Borisov-- have departed from life.

The former Aleksandrinskaya stage was always considered a place where an actor's initiative freely exercised itself, where periods of slumps or flowering were connected with the presence or absence of prominent artistic individuals in the company. During Soviet times, quite a few outstanding producers have worked on the theater's stage. Nevertheless, they came primarily to the Aleksandrinka "to be an actor", and the condition of the theater was correctly determined by the level of the performer's work.

The present tours have provided several of these exciting meetings. One of the elders of the Pushkin theater -- B. Freyndlikh -- captured one in the role of Ivan Sergeyevich Turgenev (P. Pavlovskiy's "Elegy") by the nobility of his performer's style, by his spiritual grace, and by the richness of his vocal intonation and plastic movements. The actor introduced into the play an intellectual and spiritual tension which it was missing. In accordance with the hero's real biography, he played Turgenev as a living and tormented individual-- a prisoner of fatal passions, of personal disorder and of a difficult life "on the edge of an alien nest" -- and not as an Olympically grey-haired patriarch of literature, as the writer is depicted in the well known portrait. Stricken by a sudden feeling for the young Savina (V. Panina), Turgenev-Freyndlikh even more sharply and tragically sensed the outcome, the drying up of his own life, but -- before departing -- he has time to help in the birth of a great artistic personality in the recent provincial who is fearlessly storming the bastions of the emperor's stage. The new Pygmalion has created his own Galateya. Until now, the story of Savina and Turgenev has not been read and played this way.

In the modern melodrama "While the Heart Beats" based on D. Khrabrovitskiy script, K. Adashevskiy and I. Gorbachev have created images of two doctors. One is lively, open, democratically available to each and every one, mischievous, and churlish despite extreme old age and high general regalia; the other is gloomy, reserved, stubborn, easily puts pressure on his enemies, knows only one passion -- doctoring and risk....

In the bitter "Children of the Sun", L. Chursina played an inveterate crusher of human spirit and destiny. To the absurd and complicated life in the Protasov house, her Liza -- a long suffering thin and touchingly beautiful woman who moves impetuously in the cramped quarters of old and dark things-- introduces the memory and terror of that which was once seen: the menacing breathing of the street, the anger of the multithousand-strong crowd which began the first Russian revolution, and the people's blood on the pavement stones.

It is possible to continue the list and to mention A. Sokolov who played the small but penetratingly vital and knowing role of an old front-line soldier, a soldier and a father who had come to another front-line soldier, a doctor, to inquire about saving his son ("While the Heart Beats"). It is also possible to mention the young T. Kulish, who played the tragic Nastena in V. Rusputin's "Live and Remember" with the fervent strength of moral feeling (Nastena was a deserter's wife who took upon herself the guilt of her husband); and O. Kalmykova, a brilliant nationality character actress.

At the same time, the lack of personification and the failure to use the large-scale performer forces, which exist in the collective, were evident. Such well known experts of the Pushkin stage as N. Urgant and O. Lebzak were found outside the Moscow tour performances; I. Dmitriyev and N. Mamayeva only appeared in isolated episodes of little significance; and L. Chursina appeared in a single role and A. Sokolov -- in an incidental role, yielding their place to another layer of actors -- of average ability and skill. It was difficult to determine from the tour performances what kind of replacements the theater has available. Young actors appeared on the stage "covered" with stock phrases and diverging adaptations behind which you could not discern individuality.

The situation, in which the Pushkin theater now finds itself, is in no way an isolated one. In large theatrical organizations with a biography which has lasted for decades and centuries, the time is coming when the question of replacing generations and of the need for a creative renewal will sharply arise. A great deal depends here on the leadership's will and position.

The desire to personify on the stage great and whole-hearted characters who have been provided with a great deal of creative strength is inherent in I. Gorbachev, the theater's present artistic director. This position undoubtedly deserves support. For the collective, pathos, brilliant theatricality, enthusiasm, sermonizing, and life-assertiveness are now closer to the legacy of the Aleksandrinskaya stage. However, it is necessary to remember that pathos and optimism only acquire true value only when they are based on serious thought and genuine pithiness and when they rely on a full-valued

literary foundation. Pathos without thought becomes a recitation; a major key -- an importune enthusiasm; and preaching is transformed into a melodramatic exhortation from the stage.

Since producer Gorbachev is drawn towards spectacular, monumental and large scale forms, he looks for stage artists in accordance with his plans. In "The Limits of the Possible", Vl. and Vik. Kravtsov vertically place a wide-take off strip as a symbol of the impetuous and difficult life of the hero. In "While the Heart Beats", D. Lider builds a gigantic white amphitheater and seats the students, the pupils of the doctor experimenter Krymov, on benches behind reading desks in white medical gowns. However, a drama is not always able to fill such vast and large scale forms, and then the actor especially gets into a complicated situation -- including the actor Igor' Gorbachev.

The melodrama and a perceptive and sentimental beginning have been propagated during recent years on the Pushkin stage, crowding the serious dramatic element and lowering the level of the tragic element. The theater's repertoire manifestly does not lack dramatical works which inspiringly tell about our days and the urgent problems in the country's life.

It is worthwhile to point out as an undoubtedly positive item the fact that an "institute" for the next producers, which has disappeared in many other collectives, has been restored and is functioning today on the Pushkin stage. Among the six performances which were given in Moscow two were staged by new producers: L. Dyurko's "My Love Electra" -- by V. Rubanov; and V. Rasputin's "Live and Remember" -- by S. Ilyukhin. One can only welcome the fact that the famous theater has offered its stage for the experiments of artists who are still little known. However, one must mention that the role of Andrey (A. Anisimov) in the performance of "Live and Remember" was distorted when compared with the story. There was no gradualness in his degeneration into a beast, a wolf and an outcast who destroys the only creature close to him. A deserter, who has been paid off by the blood of his fallen fellow countrymen, cannot remain a person. In this performance, the hero looks like a creature who is mistreated and harmless to a sufficient degree. That which is alien, terrible and criminal has been eliminated from the part.

Concerning producer A. Sagal'chik's performance of "Children of the Sun" which was put on several years ago, the critic wrote a great deal and in detail. Just as before, the performance on this tour captivated by the two strongly, vitally and correctly played roles of Liza and Chepurnyy (A. Volgin); however, just as before, it surprised one because of its cutting-off from the historical time, from that threatening atmosphere which was fraught with tragedy and blood and which moved right up to the walls of the old house of the Russian intelligentsia -- the Protasovs. Yelena's tears and anguish are not in it nor her strong and unbroken nature which G. Karelina plays as a creature who is ecstatic, talkative, and at times sharp and vicious. There is no frenzied haste by Protasov who is afraid to be late and who strains every nerve to make lost humanity happy by his discovery. The super-complexity of the Gorkiy characters, their dissatisfaction and languor are substituted for the self-demonstration of the heroes. The characteristics are seemingly

"thrown" into the hall in their explicit definition: Protasov (I. Gorbachev)-- a big child; Melan'ya (R. Balashova) -- a ridiculous and ludicrous woman; Vagin (N. Marton)-- a cold dandy and phrase-monger.

And so, the Muscovites saw six performances put on by five producers. During the discussion of the tour's results, it was pointed out that several theaters are now getting along together in the aesthetics of the Leningraders. This means that the question of restoring the "line of great names", of the director, and of establishing harmonious relations, consistency and unity has not been removed. The famous collective of the Pushkin theater has every opportunity to solve this question successfully.

8802

CSO: 1800/151

NATIONAL

'COLLECTIVE CONTRACT' SYSTEM IN SIBERIAN LIVESTOCK RAISING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Ye. Andrusevich, candidate of economic sciences, Novosibirsk Oblast: "The People Are Trying at the Time"]

[Text] The collective contract is paving a road for itself every more broadly in the branches of the agro-industrial complex. As experience shows, it permits economic and social tasks to be solved better and personnel, land and equipment to be better utilized. All this is insuring a growth in the production and an increase in the quality of products and a decrease in production costs.

The collective contract is also finding dissemination in animal husbandry. Let us take Novosibirsk Oblast. Here, it is being used on more than 300 farms and in the consolidated shepherd brigades. Many livestock breeders in Tomsk, Omsk, and other oblasts are working according to the new way.

The essence of the contract is known sufficiently broadly today, including on the farm. A cost-accounting subunit is formed to produce a certain amount of meat, milk and wool with certain material and financial expenditures. In its turn, the administration of the kolkhoz or sovkhoz must supply it with fodder (land), premises and equipment; and must correspondingly compensate for the labor expended on obtaining the products. In such collectives, wages and bonuses are set down as a rule to each one's account based on common work results.

The basic forms of the contract, which have taken shape in animal husbandry, are the link, the brigade-link, and the brigade. The first is more widely used in the raising and fattening of livestock. The lower subunits have limited independence under the brigade-link form. Here, cost accounting is carried out at two levels: the link -- in accordance with those indicators which depend upon its activity, and the brigade -- based on the results of the work as a whole.

Links composed of four milkmaids and three livestock workers which service 200 restrained cows, are successfully operating on the "Udarnik poley" Kolkhoz in Promyshlennovskiy Rayon of Kemerovo Oblast. Based on mastery of

the contract, the milk yield increased from 3,200 to 3,330 kilograms, and the expenditure of labor for the production of a quintal of product decreased from 6.3 to 4.6 man-hours.

Good results have been obtained using the contract under the conditions of the production line-shop production organization system and in the fattening areas. A link, which is composed of five machine operators, services such an area with 800 bulls on the "Bol'shevik" Kolkhoz in Novosibirsk Oblast. The young animals arrive here at the age of six months and with a weight of 150 kilograms. They spend about a year here. Each day, they become heavier by a kilogram on the average. Its receipt costs 6.6 fodder units and 2.1 man-hours. The cost of a quintal of weight gain is 85 rubles.

It is noteworthy that the new work does not cost anything on the spot. It is continually being improved by the efforts of the specialists and of the livestock breeders themselves by adapting themselves more and more to the specific work conditions. For example, with the shift to the brigade contract, each milkmaid has her own group of cows and a base pay for the products, which are obtained by her, on the dairy farms of Bakcharskiy, Pervomayskiy, Molchanovski, and several other rayons in Tomsk Oblast. This is very important when creating collectives where the workers are different in qualification and skill.

The success in mastering the collective contract depends a great deal on the position of the party, soviet and economic bodies. Where it is an active and interested one, there the results are normally good. Thus, a council, which engaged in improving work organization, was formed in the Bakcharskiy Party raykom. Regulations have been developed by it in which the mutual duties of brigade members and farm administrations have been defined.

The livestock breeders themselves solve many organizational and technical questions in the contract collectives. The specialists now have more opportunities for analysis, comparing, and creative activity.

The psychological climate is also being improved. The collective is becoming more united, and interest in the common task is growing.

The advantages are evident. Nevertheless, the innovation is still being introduced timidly on the farms of Siberia. There are a number of reasons for this. For example, there are still no type regulations concerning the collective contract in agriculture where the rights, duties and responsibilities of the parties are accurately defined. It is evident that the cost accounting subunits, who are working on the basis of an agreement with the administration, must have economic, organizational and management autonomy which is sufficient for developing the enterprise. There is still not enough independence in practice.

Furthermore, branch specialists are not, as a rule, included in the contract collectives. It seems that it is also necessary to distribute additional payments to them for the products which are obtained under the new working conditions.

The survivability of the collective contract is also determined by how the administration fulfills its obligations to supply the farms with fodder and other resources. The obligations are often violated. It is not difficult to imagine what follows from this: the disruption of the plans for producing products and the depriving of the workers of bonuses -- although they are not guilty here. It is clear that this cannot contribute to increasing labor activity.

The material incentives of the livestock breeders must depend to a greater degree on the effective use of production resources, especially fodder. This requires the improving of their accounting and the monitoring of their expenditure. The correct determination of a standard level for the output of products calculated per one fodder unit must play a special role here. It is evident that it should be based on average forage expenditures which are typical for the appropriate natural and economic zone or administrative region. Our Siberian NII for agricultural economics is now making an experimental check of these indicators.

The innovation is still being incorporated into individual production sectors. A system of intra-farm relations, which would embrace the entire area of production in the collective contract, is needed. This would provide even more elbow-room for developing economic management methods on sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

8802

CSO: 1800/153

NATIONAL

URGENT APPEAL FOR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT IN POPULAR MUSIC ENSEMBLES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Valeriy Yashkin, Moscow: "The New Is Old--Polemic Comments of a Variety Producer"]

[Text] I am thinking at the time of the story of a musical phenomenon with the name of "rock" which, since the middle of the century, has for long years taken over the variety stage and of the passions of the real and seeming around it.

Billboards lighted up too actively everywhere calling on curious viewers to go to concert halls for an encounter with the representatives of the new "rock wave." And the viewer, quite tired of the ensconced vocal-musical ensembles, which flooded our stage during the '70s with its facelessness and absence of fresh musical ideas, thereby devouring itself, hastens to acquaint himself with what is novel. And what happens? He encounters the usual vocal-instrumental ensemble, only now more mature, more solidly equipped and freer in its handling of theme, sound, light and different types of effects. Is it really possible that another name, new equipment, much latitude and, I would say, aggressiveness in the exposition of musical material are solely the result of a 15-year technical and creative evolution of the same vocal-instrumental ensembles and the musical stage as a whole?

The popularity of vocal-instrumental ensembles was once tremendous, but a certain absence of control, lack of value criteria and inattention to criticism gave rise to so many negative factors that soon numerous ensembles began to die out, having exhausted their possibilities. It became clear that the time of primitive songs whose performance required the knowledge of only five-six chords had passed; fundamental musical schooling was needed to be able to find new forms.

The eighties have become that point where not only numerous rank-and-file vocal-numerous ensembles have found themselves "skidding" but distinguished collectives as well have been losing their audiences. A situation has come about where the young generation of informed music lovers has turned away from vocal-instrumental ensembles whose work lags far behind, although they determinedly, with supernatural "youthfulness" continue to tout--"all life is ahead of you, hope in anticipation." But it no longer expects anything from them, and young audiences frequently have directed their affections to semiprofessional groups.

All this was clearly displayed at the "Spring Rhythms, Tbilisi-80" festival. Here the tone was set not by venerable collectives but by almost unknown ones that brought to the platform new style, new forms of contact with the audience. There could be no doubt about the acknowledgment of a new "rock wave": performances were judged by a competent jury, including USSR People's Artist M. Kazhlayev, RSFSR Honored Worker in the Arts Yu. Saul'skiy and other authoritative musicians and critics. The fact was that, on the one hand, the festival was a product of the time and a welcome turning point for our musical stage because it opened up the prospect of a search for youth groups. And, on the other, there continued to exist the feeling of concern, dissatisfaction and anxiousness. First of all, this was due to the fact that the festival legalized, as it were, the term "rock" for our stage, and immediately there appeared in many music societies, like mushrooms after a rain, rock groups, repeating the destructive fate of vocal-instrumental ensembles. Do all these musicians really play "rock" to the full and do they all really have the right to be called rock groups? Are these groups that appear all so original and individual and is their work so unexpected and highly professional that we listeners find it interesting?

Their attempts to play in different styles--"hard rock," "heavy rock" and the like--are frequently seen as weak copies of foreign ensembles, the creators of these styles. And it is sad when these "militant" musicians are unable or unwilling to understand that their art was discovered secondarily by someone somewhere a long time ago. Their nervous, explosive guitar passages, the ultradecibel riffs of basses and keyboards, the shouts of the vocalists are none other than components of foreign rock music required for the depiction of a life that is full of the deepest of contradictions. Are the aspirations of many of our ensembles justified, even if they perform professionally foreign songs in the Russian language, arranged in a simple manner, and call themselves rock groups and nothing else? The fact is that Pesnyary, headed by Mulyavin, Veselyye Rebyata with Slobodkin, Samotsvety with Malikov and other well-known collectives with ten years of experience behind them are in no hurry to call themselves such. In my opinion, this attests to the durability and stability of the creative platform of ensembles which have done a great deal for the development of the vocal-instrumental genre.

Having listened to quite many programs of the newly appeared rock groups, I can't rid myself of the feeling that the precipitously launched advertised rock boom does not have a creative but rather a commercial taste, that the initiative comes not so much from the musicians as from their managers, those zealous servants of almighty cash. There are many cases where their efforts and deadly, exhausting numbers of concerts ruined rising hopes of those interesting collectives who would not surrender their creative gains for the benefit of money.

Not so long ago on the initiative of the USSR Ministry of Culture, a most impressive scientific-practical conference in recent years was held on problems of the stage. Many critical comments were made at the highest level addressed to the genre of vocal-instrumental ensembles. At this conference, little attention was paid to the new "rock wave" which was threatening to again flood our stage. And so I would like to say the following to the comrades who are

responsible for the destiny of our musical stage: you should not repeat your former mistakes; it is necessary to look attentively at the new trend, to head it and not to permit another "incubator" invasion of rock mediocrities motivated by cash. And if they should cast their blessing on some floating on the waves of popular youth music, let it be on those collectives that may be isolated but yet are truly able to say what is bright and not banal. These solitary ones would be equipped lighter because the problem of equipment is still very acute. But to play the new music, all the technical fittings are needed--apparatus, instruments, lighting--and should be kept at a high level, Otherwise in all places our ears will be again profaned with homemade, somewhat imitative "rock." And if rock groups should appear on our stage, let them at least be distinguished from each other by their creative styles.

Good drama, highly professional performers, the acutely sensitive genre of the producers--such would be a guarantee of interesting discoveries, which the listener can expect from rock music on our stage.

7697

CSO: 1800/155

NATIONAL

PROPAGANDISTS URGED TO PRONOUNCE ABBREVIATIONS PROPERLY

[Editorial Report] Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 131-133 carries a 1500-word article titled "Abbreviations in the Speech of an Orator" by M. Serdyuk and P. Sigeda. The authors suggest that a propagandist will be "more convincing" and better understood if he pronounces abbreviations properly. They provide a number of examples, giving the proper stress and pronunciation.

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CSO: 1800/246-P

OBKOM SECRETARY ON NEED TO INSPIRE WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 16, Aug 82 pp 40-46 carries a 6500-word article titled "We Focus Attention on the Chief Thing" by G. Posibeyev, first secretary of the Mariy oblast party committee. Posibeyev argues that the party must increase its ideological work in order to inspire workers to achieve still greater heights of economic progress. He provides a number of examples of such efforts in his area and notes that his party committee relies heavily on sociological studies to guide its work in this area.

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CSO: 1800/229-P

TAJIK FIRST SECRETARY RECALLS ASSISTANCE OF RUSSIANS, UKRAINIANS

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIN' in Russian No 17, Sep 82 pp24-30 carries a 7,000-word article titled "In the Family of Fraternal Peoples" by R. Nabiyeu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. Nabiyeu recounts the economic, cultural, and social achievements of his republic since the 1917 revolution. He gives particular credit to the "representatives of the Great Russian people and of the Ukraine and representatives of other republics."

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CSO: 1800/231-P

OBKOM SECRETARY ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN WEST SIBERIAN OIL FIELDS

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 17, Sep 82 pp 31-36 carries a 6,000-word article titled "Patriotic and Internationalist Education in the West Siberian Oil and Gas Complex" by G. Bogomyakov, first secretary of the Tyumen oblast party committee. Bogomyakov describes the efforts of his organization to improve production and the quality of life through ideological campaigns.

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CSO: 1800/232-P

KRAYKOM SECRETARY CALLS FOR INCREASED INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 4 carries a 1700-word interview with V.S. Murakhovskiy, first secretary of the Stavropol kray party committee, titled "Harvest Work Teaches". In response to questions by A. Pyatunin, Murakhovskiy indicates several weak links in the harvesting process and calls on Gosplan, the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery, and the State Committee of Agricultural Technology to increase production of the machinery needed to get the harvest in.

CSO: 1800/249-P

OBKOM SECRETARY ON NEED TO IMPROVE TRAINING FOR AGRICULTURAL CAREERS

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 18, Sep 82 pp 59-63 carries a 5,000-word article titled "Concern for the Training of a Replacement Generation of Cadres in the Village" by M. Teslya, secretary of the Rostov oblast party committee. Teslya describes the difficulties his region has encountered in training people for agricultural careers and indicates some of the ways his organization has sought to overcome them in order to guarantee a replacement generation in agriculture.

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CSO: 1800/238-P

NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON DRAWING YOUTH INTO WORKING CLASS PROFESSIONS

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 82 p 2 carries a 2250-word article titled "Training in Morality" by A. Filatov, first secretary of the Novosibirsk oblast party committee. Filatov discusses the various efforts of his party organization to improve moral training. He notes a variety of failings in this regard and draws particular attention to the fact that the flow of youth into professional-technical training schools had declined. After researching this question, the Novosibirsk obkom discovered that this was the result of both parental interest in not having their children become workers and failings in the educational system itself. According to Filatov, "measures" have been taken to improve the situation.

CSO: 1800/250-P

OBKOM SECRETARY ON UDMURT-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian No 43, 22 Oct 82 p 2 carries a 2,000-word article titled "In Firm Friendship Forever" by N.I. Smirnova, secretary of the Udmurt oblast party committee. Smirnova discusses the development of Udmurt literature and particularly its ties to Russian literature.

CSO: 1800/251-P

OBKOM SECRETARY ON BENEFITS OF SOVIET NATIONALITY POLICY

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian No 41, 8 Oct 82 p 2 carries a 2,000-word article titled "Kinship of Our Hearts" by M.O. Buzurtanov, secretary of the Chechen-Ingush oblast party committee. Buzurtanov describes the development of economic and cultural amenities in his area since the 1917 revolution and gives particular credit to the assistance of other peoples of the USSR.

CSO: 1800/252-P

TUVINIAN OBKOM SECRETARY ON BENEFITS OF SOVIET NATIONALITY POLICY

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian No 40, 1 Oct 82 p 2 carries a 2,000-word article titled "Citizen of the Soviet Union" by G.Ch. Shirshin, first secretary of the Tuvanian oblast party committee. Shirshin outlines the benefits his people have received since their inclusion into the USSR in 1944.

CSO: 1800/253-P

REGIONAL

KAZAKH CULTURAL UNIONS HOLD PLENUM

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "Under the Banner of Party Principles and Nationality, of Communist Creation"]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, a combined plenum of the boards of Kazakhstan's creative unions, which was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, was held in Alma-Ata.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress and other party documents concerning the development of literature and the arts, the creative unions must strengthen in every way possible their ties with life and with the practices of communist construction, support an atmosphere of mutual activity and mutual exactingness and demandingness, promote the ideological and professional growth of literary, artistic, press, radio, and television workers and the creation of works which are worthy of our majestic epoch and which call the Soviet people to heroic deeds and achievements in the name of our beloved motherland's happiness and prosperity.

The plenum participants heard reports by the directors of the boards of the unions of writers, composers, artists, cinematographers, journalists, and architects; and by the director of the presidium of the republic's theater society concerning the achievements of Kazakhstan's literature and art during the past 60 years and the preparations for the important jubilee of the USSR.

Dzh. Muldagaliyev, first secretary of the board of Kazakhstan's Union of Writers, is at the podium. He said in his report that every time that we talk about the upward flight of our literature and art to a high creative orbit, we always remember the rich soil and the conditions on which our artistic thought acquired eagle's wings and inspired strength. Great October, the Communist Party, the Leninist friendship of nations -- here is what converted "Sandal Russia" and its former backward outlying districts into the powerful and indestructible Soviet Union. As Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has pointed out, the star of Kazakhstan is beginning to shine even brighter now in this great union, in the constellation of fraternal republics.

Today, the concept "Kazakhstan" resounds as a synonym for very great political, economic and cultural transformations. It is as if Kazakhstan has become the arena for the fullest manifestation of all the physical and creative forces of a Soviet person. There is the large grain of the virgin lands, the energy of Ekibastuz, the oil of Mangyshlak, the fat flocks of sheep, the Baykonur cosmodrome, the world records of Medeo, and the outstanding works of our scientists, writers, artists, musicians, and painters.

Pointing out that those departure lines from which the rapid spiritual upward flight of the people, who were liberated from the chains of social, national and spiritual oppression, began are visible from the height of today's achievements by the Kazakh people in economics, science and culture, Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, wrote in the July issue of the magazine DETSKAYA LITERATURA, which was devoted to the literature and art of our republic: "What did the Kazakh people have before? They had a singing nature, which preserved poems a thousand words long in their memory, and a sweet dombra, which was beloved in each yurt. However, a listing of what they did not have would occupy an extremely larger place...and all these numerous 'didn't haves' pertained to an era when the people were already using steam engines, automobiles and airplanes, when radio and cinematography had appeared!".

Such was the reality. The more you recognize it, the more you are inspired by the grandeur of that which has been achieved by us during the years of Soviet power.

The talent of the Kazakh people has bloomed within the most friendly internationalist family which has every existed on the earth -- within the family of socialist nations. The best human features, which are characteristic of the builder of a communist future, were carefully inculcated in them. From the very first days of October, the Kazakh people have praised their homeland -- the Soviet Union -- with all their poetic heart; the lips of their famous painters of words, Saken Seyfullin, Beimbet Maylin, Il'ias Dzhangugurov, and Sabit Mukanov; and the wise lines of that 20th century Homer, as the centenarian Dzhangul is called by the world. Mukhtar Auzov was an impassioned singer of the brotherhood of peoples, a man with a powerful talent who gave to the world such a masterpiece as the epic poem "The Journey of Abay" which we will always take pride in.

The works of Kazakhstan's authors have been translated and published in a hundred countries of the world. During the last three years alone, approximately 30 books by our writers have been published by the country's central publishing houses.

When he had given a thorough analysis of the state of literature in the republic, the speaker pointed out such a positive phenomenon of recent years as the more frequent treatment of today's thrilling subjects by our writers. He emphasized that it is this to which our party is constantly summoning the artists. It is to this that the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress summoned.

Ye. Rakhmadiyev, board chairman of Kazakhstan's Union of Composers, said in his report: We are today dealing with the appearance of composers, singers, musicians, and instrumentalists of the most varied specialties, who are bringing fame to the Soviet multinational art throughout the world, in an historic arena.

When speaking about the achievements of Kazakh music, we must do homage to those who stood near the sources of the professional art in the republic. They are Ye. G. Brusilovskiy, A. Zhubanov, M. Tulebayev, L. A. Khamidi, and B. G. Yerzakovich. An international detachment of graduates from the Moscow, Leningrad and other conservatories is carrying professional knowledge to the talented sons and daughters of the Kazakh land.

Their enthusiasm and the fire of their hearts have been transmitted to G. A. Zhubanova, K. Kh. Kuzham'yarov, S. Mukhamedzhanov, A. Bychkov, and others who are working today in the rich field of raising a new generation of composers and who are devoting themselves to the task of tutorship. The names of the republic's musical cultural figures are known today in the largest cities of the world.

Many cantatas, oratorios, symphonies, and vocal and other works have been dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 250th anniversary of the voluntary joining of Kazakhstan to Russia. Life itself and today's requirements dictate today's forms to the artist. Subjects concerning the subjugation of the virgin lands and the exploits of the fighters in the Panfilovskaya Division are especially close to Kazakh composers. Following the sculptors, painters, poets, and prose writers, music figures have expressed their opinion in their work, having created the monumental operatic canvases "The Twenty-Eight" and "The Song of the Virgin Lands".

In moving to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and in suspending from high party and civilian positions everything with which today's life is filled, the republic's composers and musicians are searching for new ways and means to esthetically indoctrinate their listeners and are trying to achieve even closer contacts with the masses.

Sh. O. Niyazbekov, board chairman of the republic's Union of Artists, said in his speech that our common efforts are directed toward Kazakhstan's literature and art sonorously and brilliantly displaying itself on the common palette of the multinational Soviet socialist culture.

We are to a great degree under an obligation to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, during which the place and role of literature and art in the national task of constructing communism were defined in accordance with all communist principles, for today's successes in art. We have deeply grasped the words in the report of Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, during the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress concerning the insufficient attention paid by artists to modern subject matters and to matters of patronage work. The appropriate necessary conclusions have been drawn by us.

The speaker pointed out that the strengthening of an emotional and lyrical world perception and the ideas of a constructive union of man with nature and of the harmonious social self-assertion of the personality are typical of the majority of paintings. The different aspects of this have been expressed in a number of thematic aspirations. The historical revolutionary subject, which was developed before by A. Kasteyev and other painters, is receiving a new treatment in the pictures of K. Tel'zhanov, K. Shayakhnetov, Sakhi Romanov, and N.- B. D. Nurmukhammedov; and in the works of the sculptor Kh. Naurzbayev. They are laying the foundation for Kazakhstan's Leniniana. A trend toward the epic depiction of the republic's life and toward the conscious use of the artistic effect of epos is detected in many pictures.

A. Galimbayev and G. Ismailova have developed the topic of the liberation of Kazakh women and their creative inspiration. The changing life and make-up of the republic, all-union construction projects and the virgin land epic have been depicted favorably. The national applied arts are also attracting the intense attention of Kazakhstan's artists.

B. I. Gabitov, first secretary of the board of the republic's Union of Cinematographers, stated in his report that joint plenums have special significance for us because our art is naturally a synthetical and multicomponent one and that its representatives are vitally interested in the successes, achievements, creative experience, and trends in the development of literature, music, the imitative arts, journalism, the theater, etc. Quite a bit has been done by us during the year and a half since the congress of Kazakhstan's cinematographers. The "Kazakhfil'm" Studio no longer becomes aware of shortcomings in approved literary scripts. A sense of citizenship and of the personal responsibility of each one for the state of affairs -- the creative and moral climate in the film studio is now characterized by this.

The struggle for a new and higher level in Kazakhstan's cinematography is being conducted on a wide basis, embracing all links in film-making and all the genres of our art.

The Union of Cinematographers and the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Cinematography are taking an active part in the conducting of Kazakh SSR Days in the RSFSR, which are devoted to the 250th anniversary of the voluntary union of Kazakhstan with Russia and in the Kazakh SSR Days in the Estonian SSR, which are devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Within the framework of these days, the best films from the "Kazakhfil'm" Studio were shown and creative meetings of movie specialists were held in Moscow, Tallinn and other cities and villages in the Russia Federation and Estonia. The picture "Year of the Dragon", with which A. Ashimov, people's artist of the USSR, debuted in the role of producer-director, enjoyed great success with the viewers. All our measures during the jubilee year are being carried out under the sign of the friendship of peoples and the strength and indissolubility of our fraternal bonds.

One of the main questions facing Kazakhstan's movies is to find that which is its own, that creative cast of mind which is characteristic only of it. In connection with this, the subject of the Leninist friendship of the representatives of the many nationalities who are living in the republic deserves special attention.

Kazakhstan's cinematography has travelled a large and glorious path in its development. The new problems in the republic's cinematographic art are connected with the need to keep in step with the economic and cultural development which has been common to it during the last decade. We have created and are creating good popular scientific, documentary and other films. We should be especially attentive to them so that they will further carry out their propaganda and publicist task. At the end of September, the international symposium "The Role of Films in Protecting the Environment" was held in Alma-Ata. Over a period of many years, a number of works, which were devoted to environmental protection and which achieved a high level in their professional and artistic qualities, were created in the "Kazakhfil'm" and "Kazakhtelefil'm" Studios. Cinematographers from 13 countries of the world and representatives from the largest Soviet film studios, who came to Alma-Ata, recognized this. The films, in which the artists' active civic position and enthusiasm in revealing the subject could be traced clearly and accurately, had special success.

Having told about the great path which the journalists of Kazakhstan had travelled during the years of Soviet power, S. B. Bayzhanov, chairman of the board of the republic's Union of Journalists, pointed out in his report that a multilingual, far-flung and technically well equipped mass information and propaganda network, in which highly qualified journalistic personnel are working, has been created in an at one time god-forsaken land of almost complete illiteracy. The multinational Kazakh press is represented by 438 republic, oblast, city and large circulation newspapers, whose single circulation is approximately five million copies. More than 70 journals and journal-type publications are being published whose circulation exceeds 2.5 million copies a year. The level and quality of our work has grown significantly. The achievements in the field of Kazakhstan's press, television and radio are the results of the wise Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU and the daily and tireless concern of the party for developing the mass information and propaganda media of all the fraternal republics and for us, the journalists, the true helpers of the party.

Enormous changes have taken place in book publishing. Whereas a little more than 10 books were published per year on the territory of Kazakhstan before Soviet power, up to 2,000 titles are now published annually in our publishing houses and their circulation has exceeded 30 million copies.

The works of the classic writers on Marxism-Leninism are being printed in the republic for a large circulation. Among them are selected works by K. Marx and F. Engels and individual works by V. I. Lenin. The publication of V. I. Lenin's "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works] in the Kazakh language is continuing. A total of 47 volumes of this work have been published. The works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev "Leninskim kursom" [A Leninist Course] in eight volumes and his books "Malaya Zemlya" [Little Land], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth], "Tselina" [Virgin Lands], and "Vospominaniya" [Reminiscences]; and the books of Comrade D. A. Kunayev "Izbrannyye rechi i stat'i" [Selected Speeches and Articles], "Leninskaya natsional'naya politika KPSS -- V. Deystvii" [The Leninist Nationality Policy of the CPSU -- in Action], and "Sovetskiy

Kazakhstan" [Soviet Kazakhstan] ; and the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress have been printed.

The publishing and journalist activity is emerging as an instrument of the friendship of peoples and of the mutual enrichment of their culture. The latest research in the area of Marxist-Leninist theory, economics, politics, and sociology--today, everything is becoming the property of the Kazakh reader. The important works of writers both from our country's fraternal republics and from abroad are being translated into the Kazakh language.

A modern printing base has been created in the republic thanks to the tireless concern of the party and government.

Television and radio have received a great deal of development.

From the very first days of its existence, the press of Soviet Kazakhstan has emerged as an active helper of the party in the implementation of the Leninist plan for constructing socialism. Together with radio and television, it brings the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and scientific communism to the masses and contributes to the strengthening and publicizing of our morals, the Soviet way of life, and the mobilization of the workers to carry out the decisions of the party and government. Questions on socialist competition, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the shift of the economy to an intensive path of development, and other important subjects never leave the pages of the press, and radio and television broadcasts are devoted to them.

The majority of the republic, oblast, city, rayon, and large circulation newspapers deal in a highly qualified manner with questions concerning the economy and the struggle of the Kazakh people to implement the Food Program. The press, radio and television are actively helping the work collectives of Kazakhstan in the competition to have the Food Program bear fruit this year. All the republic's editorial collectives, and together with them the thousands of press activists, are participating in the campaign "Everything That Is Produced -- Preserve and Use Efficiently", which was declared by the USSR Union of Journalists.

Today, the peoples of the world are disturbed by the growing aggressiveness of imperialist circles, especially that of the United States. The press, radio and television are emerging as true helpers of the party in publicizing the ideas of peace and friendship between peoples.

During the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress, the republic's Union of Journalists was subjected to justifiable criticism for the low effectiveness of its work. The management board of the union has reorganized its work. An active search for more effective forms of creative activity is being conducted.

R. A. Seydalin, board chairman of Kazakhstan's Union of Architects, pointed out in his speech that the republic, where the number of cities was only a little more than two dozen at the time of the formation of the Soviet state,

has now moved to the forward lines based on its achievements in the field of architecture. Our humanistic ideals are demonstrated in architecture primarily in the convenience, beauty and usefulness of cities, villages and individual buildings and in the creation of full-fledged surroundings for the work, living and rest of Soviet people. To make housing areas, squares and streets artistically expressive and to present beauty and happiness to the people -- in this is the calling of architects.

The high rating for the construction practices of Alma-Ata, which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev gave, is a recognition of the fruitfulness of joint efforts by party, soviet and economic directors, planners, architects, and builders. It requires the maximum effort to be exerted to achieve new and even more important successes.

The speaker talked about the constant concern and help of the architectural service of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government and of Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. Thanks to this concern, an ensemble of a new square, which includes very large public buildings, was formed in a short time; and the construction of other buildings and of the complex near the Memorial of Glory, which are impressive in their architecture and which have received the high rating of the country's leading specialists, is being completed. The architects of other cities are also multiplying their successes.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum has put forward new tasks for architects. We will work at them from now on so that the cities and villages will more fully satisfy the growing needs of the Soviet people.

A. M. Mambetov, chairman of the presidium of the Kazakh Theater Society, pointed out in his report that today's creative palette of the republic's theater workers has been enriched by the colors of the cultures of many of the country's nationalities. In preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the artists and directors are making wide use of the works of Russian classical and Soviet dramatic compositions and the songs of writers from the fraternal republics. The creative reports of the Kazakh State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater imeni Abay in Leningrad and Yaroslavl and of the Karagandinskiy Russian Theater in Moscow were great events. The Uygurskiy and Korean Musical Comedy theaters have appeared before the Muskovites. The Kazakh Academic Drama Theater imeni M. O. Auzzov has been in the capital of the Soviet Union on tours devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 250th anniversary of the voluntary joining of Kazakhstan with Russia. It was pointed out by the press that, by carefully preserving and developing national stage traditions, it is delicately adopting that which is new and that which public theatrical practices are giving birth to, and is occupying a worthy place in the vanguard of the multinational Soviet theater.

The speaker said that it is necessary to improve the work of becoming mutually acquainted with the theaters of the fraternal republics. The speaker also pointed out the importance of the foreign trips by professional and amateur artistic groups. They have appeared in India, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, England, Japan and other countries. The republic's puppet theater recently conducted a successful tour in Vietnam and Kampuchea. It is necessary to continually pay attention to increasing the ideological and artistic level of the republic's concerts and theater spectacles.

When describing the creativity of the young artists, the speaker pointed out that their successes are the result not only of their abilities and diligence but also of the older generation's stage masters' daily attention toward them, such as that of USSR people's artists R. Baglanova, S. Maykanova, R. Dzhamanova, Kh. Bukeyeva, Ye. Diordiyev, Sh. Dzhandarbekova, and many others. He pointed out that the present high level in the development of the republic's theaters would have been unthinkable without the achievements of the entire Soviet multinational art. Contact with the very rich creative legacy of the Russian and other theaters of the USSR has contributed to the professional formation and further development of the Kazakh Soviet theater.

During the tours of the Moscow Artistic Academic Theater imeni M. Gor'kiy, a seminar of producers and the literary department managers of all Kazakhstan's theaters was held with the participation of its artists, the Kazakh Theater Society and the republic's Ministry of Culture. The benefit from it is unmistakable and it is necessary to practice this method for raising the creative level of the republic's art figures more often in the future.

In his report to the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress, Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, justifiably pointed out the backwardness of the national dramatic compositions. The Kazakh Theater Society, Union of Writers and the republic's Ministry of Culture have planned measures to eliminate the shortcomings in the development of drama and in the work of the theaters and have been called upon to implement them.

In preparing to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a fitting manner, Kazakhstan's theater collectives are trying to make the readers happy with new brilliant and interesting works about our contemporary -- the builder of communism.

The poet L. D. Krivoshechekov; the painter K. V. Mullashev, a Leninist Komsomol prize winner; O. O. Suleymenov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Cinematography; S. F. D'yakov, head of the department for construction and architectural affairs in North Kazakhstan Oblast; R. Lim, an actress in the Republic Korean Musical Comedy Theater; E. F. Shmidt, a producer in the German drama theater in the city of Temirtau; and T. Nazarov, editor of the inter-republic Uygurskaya newspaper KOMMUNIZM TUGI, talked in their presentations about the unbending desire of the republic's creative intelligentsia to work further under the banner of party spirit and nationality in literature and art, to create new works which are worthy of the great Soviet era, to increase their contribution to the treasury of multinational Soviet culture, and to participate even more actively in the ideological and moral indoctrination of the workers and in the solving of the tasks of communist construction.

REGIONAL

PROBLEMS OF PRIVATE SUBSIDIARY FARMS VIEWED

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Problems relating to further development of the population's private subsidiary farms are of interest to all. Their production, of course, is an important reserve in provisions procurement but it has not yet been fully utilized. The USSR Provisions Program also anticipates a more extensive utilization of private subsidiary farm possibilities for supplementing the country's provisions resources. What exactly should be done to increase the returns of private plots and domestic farms and what are the stumbling blocks in this area? These questions were raised by the editors of "RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA" in a questionnaire to its readers entitled "Your Subsidiary Farm." A survey of questionnaire replies was published in "RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA," April 13, 1982. As a result of this article replies were received from a number of ministries and departments, the republic's Soviet and farm organs.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture UkSSR M. Russol notes that the Ministry and its local organs did make efforts recently to increase output production in rural workers' private subsidiary farms. Only last year 290,000 families of kolkhoz workers and officials obtained, according to agreements with farms, additional plots for growing agricultural production for a total area of 47.2 thousand hectares. In addition, 4.8 thousand hectares were allotted to workers and officials for collective gardening. Each year farms increase the sale of young stock and poultry to the population. In the last two years alone the sale of pigs increased by 30 percent. Raising and fattening cattle and fowl in rural worker farms according to agreements with kolkhozes, sovkhoses and inter-farm enterprises are also expanding further. Last year almost 557,000 such agreements were made; in the first half of this year almost 305,000.

"The Ministry of Sovkhoses UkSSR," replies Deputy Minister V. Lukyanchuk to the paper's statement, "issued a special order to trust and sovkhos directors to take additional steps for the increase of agricultural production output in citizens' private subsidiary farms."

To improve the purchase of milk and other production from the population, special workers have been designated in all ministry sovkhoses and have

been provided with transport. This was organized particularly well on farms in Rovno, Volyn and Chernigov Oblast trust sovkhozes.

"Problems regarding the development of private subsidiary farms among fruit sovkhoz workers," reports Deputy Minister of Fruit Farming UkSSR, O. Taranenko, "were examined at meetings of the ministry collegium. During their missions chief administration and department specialists offer practical assistance to experts in production agrarian-industrial associations and sovkhoz trusts in organizing work for the development of the population's private subsidiary farms." Along with this, notes the reply, farms do not yet allot enough cattle feed for rural workers, especially concentrates, and do not always help with transport, which have a negative effect on the development of private subsidiary farms. However, informational and organizational work is being conducted to remove these shortcomings.

In reviewing replies to the questionnaire "Your Subsidiary Farm," the thought was expressed that the republic's existing set up for realizing output needs improvement. The Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry UkSSR, writes Deputy Minister B. Kovrov, is fully in agreement with this thought. Today, states the reply from this Ministry, feed should be sold in each village. Yet, the Ministry's procurement organizations which provide concentrated feed are generally found only in rayon centers. Consequently, the Ministry must sell concentrated feed through the rural trade consumer cooperative network.

One of the sections in the review "Your Subsidiary Farm" was entitled "Where is the Tractor for the Garden?" It dealt especially with the need to speed up the release of small size technology and equipment for tilling rural workers' private plots, and organizing rental centers with this technology for the population. Unfortunately, replies from the republic's ministries and departments connected with this matter do not indicate an active position in solving the above mentioned problems.

Small scale tractors are produced by the Minsk tractor plant and the Ufimsk motor-construction production association in limited numbers and do not come within our republic's trade network. Small scale tractor construction is being started at the Voroshilovgrad auto-building plant, the Kharkov plant imeni Malyshev is making plans for this production also. These plants were given requests for the republic's needs in such tractors up to 1990. The above was quoted from the reply by the UkSSR Ministry of Trade. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture, in turn, states that the problem of rental centers will be decided when small scale technology is received.

O. Safronov, deputy head of the executive committee, Chernigov Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies writes as follows: "...we feel that private plot tilling, crop care, etc, should be done by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Therefore, the industry must increase the production of less powerful tractors type T-25 with appropriate equipment for them. As of now only half of the orders for these tractors are filled."

It is strange that no replies to "Your Subsidiary Farm" were received from either the State Committee on Agricultural Technology UkSSR or the republic's Ministry of Consumer Service. Yet, the CC CPSU and USSR Soviet of Ministers decision "On Additional Measures for Increasing the Production of Agricultural Output in Citizens' Private Subsidiary Farms" clearly points to their participation in creating rental centers for agricultural inventory and essential technology to provide citizen assistance.

Replying to "RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA" questionnaire, a number of readers wrote about shortcomings in the organization of surplus production purchase from citizen private subsidiary farms. M. Verchenko, Deputy Head, Ukrainian Cooperative Union administration, informed the editors that a complex of measures has been developed in all oblasts of the republic to improve the situation this year and next year. This year, for example, 650 general receiving-procurement centers will be erected in the republic's villages. Vegetable, fruit and other agricultural production procurement in the republic is taken care of by 25,000 continuously operating and seasonal procurement centers.

All of the above is positive, of course. It is surprising, however, that in replies from Cherkassy and Chernigov Oblast consumer unions to specific remarks by readers about shortcomings in procurement organization, eagerness is shown in refuting these remarks but constructive propositions to improve things are, unfortunately, missing.

In addition to the ministries and departments mentioned above, replies to "Your Subsidiary Farm" were also received from the UkSSR Ministry of Local Industry, Sumy, Rovno, Cherkassy and Chernigovskaya Oblast executive committees, the Kiev consumer union, and Nikolayev specialized trust of meat-dairy sovkhozes. Noting the importance of the problems touched upon in the questionnaire review "Your Subsidiary Farm," respondents tell of local measures to increase the returns of subsidiary plots and "domestic farms."

9443

CSO: 1811/02

REGIONAL

IMPLEMENTATION OF COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY AMONG WORKERS

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by M. Néchyporenko, "RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA" correspondent:
"Honest Money"]

[Text] Yu. Bezpechnyy, party office secretary of shop no. 1 at the Novomoskovskiy pipe plant is in a bad mood. Quite a lot of effort was spent before O. Amelin's brigade of welders proved that the principle of collective moral and material responsibility for work discipline is worthwhile. A test came up as if on purpose. Amelin, who had the experience, left the collective temporarily. V. Kiyanytsya was appointed brigade leader. Things did not always work out for him, "But the brigade maintained its positions only because," states Bezpechnyy "it was united by common responsibility." The party organizer is sure of this. Then he sighs: "And now we have..."

The collegium of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the central committee of metallurgical industry worker trade union, having reviewed wages in a number of enterprises in the Dnepr area, requested that brigades give up part of their premium for work discipline violations by individual workers. Therefore, it would seem that all efforts by the Novomoskovsk people came to nothing.

However, more is involved than just Amelin's and Kyyanytsya's brigade. The principle of collective responsibility is familiar to most enterprises in the Dnepropetrovsk area. At first there were both advocates and opponents. On the initiative of party oblast committee a scientific-practical conference was held on this matter. The result was as follows: During mass introduction of collective forms of work organization, single orders, contracts, new regulations about setting norms and wages, common material and moral responsibility should be stressed persistently stimulating the educational opportunities of primary work centers visibly.

It would seem that everything is clear and that the train started moving. The undertaking is directed towards uprooting work discipline violations and maximal use of work time. In collectives working in accordance with these requirements absenteeism decreases four to five times. We would think that the Ministry of Ferrous

Metallurgy would also be interested in having a high performance discipline in shops. Why are they applying the brakes, then?

The republican ministry where we decided to clarify the situation does not seem guilty. That is, if we ignore the following: up to now it was in no hurry to state its position loudly. Now, stated deputy head of work organization and wages administration V.V. Korzhenko, it found itself in an awkward situation. Along with the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy it must take steps back. An official explanation is provided by deputy minister V.B. Synel'shchikov: in instances where, for example, one member of a brigade is absent frequently, decreasing the premium for all collective workers is contrary to work payment regulations...

In this case, let us try to understand the essence of the new method. The brigade signs an agreement with the administration according to which it takes upon itself the responsibility for re-educating shirkers, spoilage producers and loafers. When one member of the collective shirks his duties, the whole brigade receives 20-25 percent less of their monthly wage (rejecting it willingly). But the money is returned if by the end of the year none of them, including the guilty party, are found neglecting their work. Also, brigade members who work without any problems the whole year earn an increase in the thirteenth payment.

This is all there is to it. Short and clear. People were encouraged to influence the careless. Collectives were given an opportunity to create an atmosphere of work fastidiousness and high principles. Objections, as we have understood, were caused by the point on material punishment. Everyone personally makes a work agreement with the enterprise and is then responsible only for himself.

However, now the accent has been shifted to collective forms of work organization. They obviously demand a different social-economic thinking. The typical clause about the production brigade, brigade council, brigade leader and leader council, approved at the end of the year before last by the USSR State Committee on Labor and by the Central Council of Professional Syndicates of the Soviet Union Secretariat, is considered by the working collective as a primary link in production management, authorized to resolve independently a number of economic aspects and also material stimulation.

Unfortunately, the clause does not mention premium wages. In other words, the old interpretation remains; regardless of what the brigade decides, the administration should pay premiums to all except the single transgressor. It would be inappropriate to invent something new...

The new method deals with material and moral responsibility. Please note: and moral, that is a conscious understanding of the role in forming correct work attitudes in all co-workers without exception. M. Zlobin's brigade contract elicited interest primarily because of

its educational beginning. Common responsibility was not born in an empty space. The first in the republic collectives of communist work appeared in the Dnepropetrovsk area. Now oblast party organizations propagate and confirm diligently the principles of the Soviet way of life. A collective worker is being educated with new views of his mission and the mission of the center in which he works. "Political awareness and social activity have increased and we have risen a step higher," states A. Pshenychnyy, a roller at the tube rolling plant imeni V.I. Lenin.

A Pshenychnyy's thought should be listened to. His name is connected with the start of the initiative. In July 1973 at a party meeting in the wire-drawing shop no. 3, which was behind in work, a disagreement flared up: Why were there so many shortcomings? A poor state of work discipline was obvious. It discouraged collectives and irritated people.

"We can continue punishing transgressors, criticizing them angrily," stated A. Pshenychnyy at the meeting. "But what are the benefits if all of us seem uninterested in a general discipline?" He explained, "We all suffer, but only masters and section heads are concerned with the transgressors."

As may easily be guessed, Pshenychnyy suggested that brigades become materially interested in keeping after loafers and shirkers. He was supported by brigade leader V. Vorobyov whose collective signed the first agreement in the plant about common moral and material responsibility shortly thereafter.

Quite a lot of time has passed and conclusions may be drawn. At present 83.2 percent of workers at the tube rolling plant imeni Lenin volunteered to work according to the new method. No one forced them to do so. Dozens of brigades have forgotten about absenteeism and carelessness. In general, the plant loses eight times less working time due to violations of work discipline now than it did in 1973. Citing these and other figures, deputy party committee secretary at the enterprise O. Antonov stated that sociologists were also interested in the people's attitude to the new method. Nine out of every ten workers questioned expressed approval, and eight considered it "essential".

Followers showed up also in other oblast enterprises. We can look at the oblast center, for example. Seventy percent of production brigades voluntarily took up the collective responsibility to fight work discipline violators. In the years of the last five-year plan the number of shirkers in Dnepropetrovsk decreased by more than 3,000 men, and working time losses decreased by 23.5 thousand people-days. Brigade educational potential proved to be the "Archimedes' lever". It is interesting that it was the city's metallurgical enterprises, at first the above mentioned plant imeni Lenin, and later the tube rolling plant imeni Karl Libknekht, which led the others.

The comrades from the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy who analyzed the new method, explained V.V. Korzhenko, saw in it a hidden possibility for punishing the innocent. These misgivings can be discarded when the matter is viewed differently. The Dnepropetrovsk variant of moral and material responsibility is a practical embodiment of a characteristic of our way of life -- one for all and all for one, the responsibility of each before the collective and the collective's responsibility for each. Position re-orientation is recommended, studying all aspects of the experience by metallurgy workers in the Dnepr area. There is no doubt that it is a specific social experiment which succeeded. It is beneficial and promising from the standpoint of further development of brigade forms of production organization, and can also substantially supplement the document previously approved by the USSR State Labor Committee and the Central Council of Professional Syndicates of the Soviet Union.

It cannot be refuted also that the method considers primarily worker interests. At the Novomoskovskiy plant tube rolling shop no. 1 not only the party office secretary is depressed; metallurgical workers from V. Kyyanytsya's brigade are also disappointed.

"It is better to bring home less once, than to continue working in a collective which has no concern for people and production order," states V. Dyadyura, a welder. "Just think, when shirkers and spoilage producers are free to do as they please, productivity is low and earnings are worse also."

His younger colleague, A. Pakhomov, added:

"Some think that premiums are rejected only in movies. Standing up for collective responsibility, we fight for demanding and at the same time friendly relations among ourselves in order to earn that kind of money."

9443
CSO: 1811/03

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN LANGUAGE COURSES BEGUN ON TV

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 3 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by A. Siyrak: "Television Course in Estonian"]

[Text] The teaching of Estonian on Estonian TV has already made its first strides. Anyone wishing so could participate in TV lessons in Estonian from October 1981 till May 1982. Judging from the viewers' letters, such a form of instruction is quite acceptable and feasible. The lessons were viewed by a broad variety of people in an extensive age range--from elementary school pupils to pensioners.

For this school year, as in the previous year, the TV course in Estonian will teach colloquial speech and rudiments of communication in Estonian with co-workers, passers-by, in public transit and in the sphere of services, and hence last year's scripts were used as the basis for the lessons upon revising and expanding them as suggested by the viewers.

The broadcasts will be made on Channel 1 of Estonian Television on Saturdays at 1430 hours and repeated on Sundays at 1730 hours.

1386
CSO: 1800/90

REGIONAL

ESTONIANS WORK INTENSIVELY TO INTERNATIONALIZE LANGUAGE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 3 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by K. Allikmets, chairman, Republic Educational-Methodological Council for the Russian Language, Tartu: "In the Common Interest"]

[Text] Representatives of 72 countries recently met in the Prague, which was the site of the Fifth International Congress of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature.

In his message to the congress, Gustav Husak declared: "In today's divided world the Russian language is the language of peace, friendship and cooperation among nations. We are convinced that at present no task is more urgent to mankind than the assurance and strengthening of peace throughout the world and the prevention of the threat of war. The Russian language is an important aid in this struggle, a tool for mutual understanding among nations, a means of exchange of spiritual values and strengthening of mutual relations among states."

In his opening address the Association's President Academician M. B. Khrapchenko pointed out that this is the 15th year since its founding and that the years elapsed since then have convincingly demonstrated the vital necessity and importance of the social function exercised by the Association. That period has been one of intense work of the entire organization and its national chapters as well as individual members in the educational, scientific, scientific-methodological and publishing fields.

Each congress is of definite scientific importance to the development of Russistics. Thus while at the Fourth Congress in Berlin many problems had been solved with regard to instructional activities, now emphasis is placed on the decisive role of the student in the learning process. Hence the papers and communications devoted much attention to the psychological problems of learning the Russian language, especially to the problem of motivation, of creating the psychological microclimate for the lessons, developing communicative skills. At the 11 sections 860 papers and communications were presented.

Our republic was represented at the congress by five delegates: L. Baykova, T. Kazesalu (Tallinn Pedagogical Institute), E. Tamm (Tallinn Polytechnical Institute), I. Tiys and K. Allikmets (Tallinn State University). Three had presented papers at the Third Section, "The Educational Principle of Active Communicativeness and the Problems of Improving the Educational Process." E. Tamm presented the paper "Methodology of Prefatory Social Surveys in Vocabulary Instruction." At the Fifth Section the author of these lines presented the paper "Principles for Compiling a Textbook

on Verbal Communication for Advanced Russian Classes." The paper was co-authored by Docent A. Metsa.

In the light of the problems discussed at the congress, work continues in this republic on differentiating the content and forms of instruction depending on the future specialization of students, compiling textbooks and manuals for specialists in various fields and secondary-school students, and preparing the Seventh Zonal Conference on "Adapting the Teaching of Russian in Ethnic Higher Schools to the Specialization of Students."

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REGIONAL

ESTONIAN-KAZAKH LITERARY TIES DISCUSSED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by S. Isakov, professor at Tartu State University, doctor of philological sciences: "Deep Roots: Estonian-Kazakh Literary Ties in the Past and Present"]

[Text] I will begin by mentioning that the cultural and literary ties of the Estonians and Kazakhs have their ancient traditions. As early as in 1825 the first Estonian newspaper that reached us, MAARAKHVA NYADDALA-LEKHT, published a major article about the Kazakhs (who then had been called Kirghiz-Kaysaks or simply Khirgiz) and their nomadic way of life, so strange to Estonians. A little more than 50 years later the first Estonian literary journal, MEZLEYAKHUTAYA, published a substantive article about the Kazakhs and their customs. It was then also that the newspaper ESTI POSTIMEES published several travel sketches by the Estonian K. Miyl'berg, who had toured the Kazakh steppes. Late in the 19th century the newspapers published the first specimens of Kazakh folklore--selections of Kazakh proverbs and sayings in Estonian translation.

However, Estonian readers could not become broadly conversant with the ancient and rich folklore and young literature of the Kazakhs until after the restoration of Soviet rule in Estonia.

It is characteristic that already during the first year of Soviet rule appeared translations from the Kazakh literature into Estonian as well as from Estonian literature into Kazakh. In September 1940 the weekly ESMASPYAEV has published the article "The Lovely Art of the Ashugs and Akyns," which also mentioned Dzhabbul. The journal TEATR I MUZYKA (No 1, 1941) published an autobiography of the great Akyn, "Dzhabbul Dzhabayev Talks of Himself." The very first issue of the journal PIONER in 1941 published the renowned "Song of the Oath" by Dzhabbul in a translation by the now well-known Estonian poet Ral'f Parve. And even earlier the Kazakh journal LITERATURA I ISKUSSTVO (1940, No 8) had published a translation of the poem "The Night" by Y. Barbarus, one of the founders of Estonian Soviet literature. Thus began the two ancient nations to become familiar with one another's literatures. This familiarity was continued during the postwar period.

But in the meantime there was the war.... The severe trials of the wartime years, the common struggle against Fascism, the joint labors--all this brought together Soviet people of various nationalities. In the wartime years Estonian writers were enabled for the first time to familiarize themselves more closely with the life of the Kazakhs, with Kazakhstan. And this familiarity was reflected in their works.

In the fall of 1941 Debora Vaarandi, a major contemporary Estonian poetess, was evacuated to Kazakhstan. The year she had spent in Kazakhstan played a major role in her creative development. In Alma-Ata D. Vaarandi wrote a cycle of poems which later was included in her first anthology, "Under the Blazing Sky."

During the war one of the greatest contemporary Estonian writers, Aadu Khint, and the poetess Minni Nurme had lived for some time in Kazakhstan on the shore of the Sea of Aral. A. Khint had organized there a fishery artel of evacuated Estonian fishermen and sailors and he himself worked as second navigating officer and assistant captain on the Vernyy fishing ship. Later even he became the captain of a flotilla of fishing vessels. Although the living and working conditions were difficult, the writer's reminiscences of those times are in a romantic cast: the southern sea, the extraordinary scenery, the bright stars twinkling in the sky like glowing embers.... The months in 1942 that A. Khint had spent on the Sea of Aral provided him with the material for his tale "Full Steam Ahead!" The tale describes difficult moments in the life of the crew of the tugboat "Aral'sk," consisting of four Russians, three Kazakhs, three Estonians and three Koreans headed by Captain Raesaar. A. Khint succeeded in showing in that tale the friendship among people of various nationalities, their toil in the name of the common cause.

M. Nurme had subsequently reflected her impressions of Kazakhstan in the poem "From a Distant Path" (1947), written in first person singular. The lyric hero of the poem first works in a Kazakh kindergarten on the shore of the Aral Sea, where the wind carries sand and brine. But even there, far from her native land, she feels herself at home and a member of the "great family." She feels linked to the Kazakh women by thoughts about those who are in the war, the loved ones, husbands and children.

The links of Estonian writers with Kazakhstan were continued in the postwar years, particularly during the Virgin Lands era, in which some Estonian litterateurs also took an active part. The stories by M. Kezamaa "The Steppes" and "The People of Virgin Lands," recreate the inspired labor of Soviet people upturning virgin land. M. Kezamaa and T. Lekhtmes also wrote poems about Virgin Lands.

In the postwar period Estonian readers became rapidly more familiar with Kazakh literature. Above all, specimens of the creative works of the two major Kazakh wordsmiths, Abay and Dzhambul, became accessible to them in their native language. The people's bard Dzhambul is perhaps the best-known Kazakh poet in the Soviet Union; he embodies, as it were, a link with centuries-old folkloric traditions. Since 1945, Estonian newspapers, periodicals and anthologies, one after another, have been publishing translations of Dzhambul's poetry, among which "Song of the Oath," "The Friendship of Nations" and "The Great Law" have been particularly popular, being published in numerous translations into the Estonian. Dzhambul's translators have included major Estonian poets, primarily the above-mentioned D. Vaarandi but also P. Viiding, R. Parve, A. Kaalep, Yu. Kaydla and Kh. Myand. The Estonian press has also published many articles about Dzhambul. Since 1946 his works have been included in literary textbooks and studied in schools. As for Abay's creative legacy, in 1947 a youth journal had published a large selection of aphorisms and instructive sayings, "Gakliya," and subsequently some of his poems have been published in translations by M. Raud, Kh. Tiidus and A. Kaalep.

Shortly afterward, books by Kazakh writers also began to be published. The works of the eminent Kazakh Soviet writers M. Auezov, S. Mukanov and G. Musrepov attracted the greatest attention. In 1948 Gabit Musrepov's dramatic legend, "Song of Love (of Koza Korpesh and Bayan-Slu)," based on an old folkloric tale, was published in a translation by the notable Estonian writer A. Yakobson. In 1951 it was dramatized on the stage of the Drama Theatre imeni V. Kingisepp. This was followed by the publication of the epic novel by Muktar Auezov, "Abay's Path," an artistic biography of the great classic written against a broad background of the life of the Kazakh people in the second half of the 19th century. As known, M. Auezov's novel was awarded the Lenin Prize. It met with great interest among Estonian readers.

In 1977 two novels by M. Auezov, "Gray and Ferocious" and "The Shot in the Mountain Pass," appeared in an Estonian translation, with the latter novel being recently re-issued. In 1971 was published the historical novel "Bogatoz" by one of the founders of Kazakh Soviet literature, Sabit Mukanov. The novel treats artistically the path of the Kazakh nation toward the Great October. In honor of the Days of Literature and Art of the Kazakh SSR in the Estonian SSR there appeared the novel "Ulpan" by G. Musrepov. During 1972-1975 the trilogy "Blood and Sweat," by one of the best modern masters of Kazakh prose, Abdimazhil Nurpeisov, awarded the State Prize was published in an Estonian translation.

The works of Kazakh writers occupy an increasingly more prominent place in literary translations into Estonian. Thus while during 30 postwar years (1946-1975) a total of 13 (or 15 if reissues are included) books by Kazakh authors had been published, in editions aggregating 255,000 copies, in the subsequent 6 years, more or less, nine (or 10 if reissues are considered) books in editions aggregating 180,000 copies were published. Currently the number of translations from Kazakh literature into Estonian surpasses translations from quite a few incomparably more ancient literatures. All this is proof of the maturity and international importance of Kazakh literature at present. Mention should be made of the translations of novels "Dangerous Crossing" by I. Yesenberlin (1974) and "The Runner" by A. Alimzhanov (1980), the anthology of short stories "Steppe Ballads" by A. Kekil'bayev (1980), and especially the so far only anthology of poems "Delineated Shores" by the Kazakh author O. Suleymenov in a translation by the Estonian poet Arvi Siyg. In addition to the works of writers already known throughout the USSR, we translate many recent (or more accurately, comparatively recent) Kazakh authors such as O. Bokeyev, M. Magauni, K. Naymanbayev, T. Nurmagambetov, S. Sanbayev, and R. Seysenbayev. An anthology of recent Kazakh prose, "The Silent Howl of Desert Sands," which contains the works of 13 short-story writers, has been published (1982).

We have named only those authors whose works have been published in separate editions. But Estonian periodicals have published the works of many other Kazakh writers. Kazakh fairy tales, which enjoy success among Estonian children, also are being translated.

Kazakhstan, in its turn, is becoming familiar with Estonian literature. During the first few postwar years Kazakh periodicals published translations of certain poems by M. Raud and the play "Hyenas" by A. Yakobson. In 1964 was published the first Kazakh-language translation of a book by an Estonian author--E. Vil'de's "The Legalist," a collection of short stories. It was followed in 1971 by the publication of a collection of tales by A. Kh. Tammsaare. In 1977 "The Book of Ice" by Yu. Smuul was published in a Kazakh translation. But a particularly important event in the

cultural life of Kazakhstan was the publication, in 1976, of "The Shore Swallow," an anthology of Estonian poetry (compiled by A. Kaalep), which includes translations of 206 poems by 87 poets, along with 15 folk songs. All the major Estonian poets are represented in this anthology. It was created with the participation of some 40 Kazakh translators. In 1980 was published a collection of short stories by Estonian writers, "The Sunny Shores"(compiled by A. Yaaksoo), in which, chiefly, the rising generation of Estonian writers is represented. So far, all translations from Estonian literature into Kazakh and an overwhelming majority of translations from Kazakh literature into Estonian have been made through the intermediary of the Russian language. But there is no doubt that in time there will appear translators capable of translating from the original. This also should be assisted by the Days of Estonian Literature and Art in the Kazakh SSR.

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN PARTY PLENUM ON AGRICULTURE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Oct 82 pp 1-4

[Article: "The Republic's Grain and Fodder Production -- Equal to the New Requirements!"]

[Excerpts] An Economic, Social and Political Task

Upon the recommendation of the CPSU Central Committee, the question of the Georgian Communist Party's tasks in increasing the production of grain and fodder in accordance with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions concerning agricultural questions and sharply increasing grain and fodder production were examined during the regular 10th Plenum of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee.

Objective reasons lie in the fact that the supplying of the republic with grain and animal husbandry products from all-union assets has recently been proceeding with great difficulties because of certain circumstances. Here is only one example of this. Next year, we will require 1.3 million tons of combination fodder in order to fulfill the plan for producing animal husbandry products and for the reproduction of the cattle and poultry population on an expanded scale. Union bodies can allot 900,000 tons. This means that the republic must orient itself even more on the development of its own grain and fodder base.

Of course, we have capabilities for this, but they are not being introduced into the task frequently for reasons which are purely subjective. The republic's grain growing is, to put it mildly, in an unsatisfactory condition. For many years, by satisfying their requirements for food and fodder grains, meat, milk, and eggs by means of subsidy assets, they have paid much less attention to these branches than, for example, to tea growing, grape growing, fruit growing, and citrus plant growing. The disruption of plans for the production of grain is almost normal in many rayons and on many farms. However, the participants in the plenum asked: "Have we instituted strict party proceedings against anyone of the directors for this as we usually do in other cases?" And they answered: "If they are instituted, it is very seldom"

It is not surprising that our management results are unequal. The area under perennial plantings in the republic grew 1.3 -fold during the last 17 years,

i.e., since the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee Plenum; and the gross output of tea, citrus plants, grapes, and fruits increased threefold. The picture is diametrically opposite in grain growing. Sown areas decreased by 40 percent, and the yield did not grow sufficiently rapidly to compensate for this disruption. As a result, the gross yield of grain decreased by 21 percent, reaching only 518,000 tons last year.

During the last four five-year plans, the republic has not once fulfilled the plan for growing grain, and evidently the time has come to hold to a strict accounting the appropriate bodies, specifically the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and the party, soviet and economic directors of the rural rayons. This means that we are in for a rather frank and critical discussion because the shortcomings in our grain growing are, unfortunately, very, very many. There is sowing during far from the best periods, poor preparation of the soil, the unfortunate selection of crop rotations, the sowing of seeds unsuitable for the rayon, the untimely treatment of shoots with herbicides; and, finally, there are the direct losses during the threshing and transporting of the grain, etc.

This is why the plenum posed to party, soviet and economic organs and trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations the task: Without weakening in any way your attention on southern and subtropical crops, achieve a noticeable quantitative and qualitative improvement in the production of grain and fodder during the next few years.

Our goal is to raise the yield of grain to 30 quintals per hectare by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan and to produce 800,000-900,000 tons of grain annually as opposed to the 740,000 tons which are provided for in the country's Food Program, and to bring the production of different feeds, which correspond to the requirements of the standard, up to 6-7 millions tons of fodder units.

The Grain Field Is the Main Field of Our Activity

Last year, the corn growers harvested 117,000 tons of grain less than during the previous year. This placed animal husbandry in an exceptionally difficult position: When they had fulfilled the planned volumes for purchases, the farms were without fodder. It is not surprising that the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party is seriously disturbed by the fact that the considerable appropriations, which have been invested in the republic's growing of grain, and the allotted material technical resources are not providing the necessary return. The average yield of grain crops reached 19.1 quintals per hectare on public farms during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Under the climatic conditions of the republic, this must be considered a very low indicator.

At the beginning of this year, the Central Committee Bureau listened to an information report by Comrade G. D. Mgeladze, the Georgian SSR minister of agriculture, about the condition of the republic's grain growing. Decisive measures to improve it were planned, and now, despite the fact that the hard work during harvest time has not been completed as yet, it is possible to talk about several

changes for the better. According to preliminary estimates, the average yield of grain this year will exceed last year's level by four-five quintals, although the weather conditions were in no way the best. It is sufficient to recall that more than 27,000 hectares of winter crop plantings and of corn for grain perished because of the elements.

If, as it is said, it is necessary to look at the root, then it is necessary to begin with the problem of seed growing. One can say that complete confusion has reigned for many years in this matter. The so-called specialized farms produced what they liked, only not seeds of good quality. There was no order in the distribution of the seeds and the "Gruzsorsempro" Association did not justify its name at all. Last year, we were forced to import into the republic more than 20,000 tons of corn, wheat, barley, oat, and pea seeds -- twice as much as at the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan. We almost had to solicit all our sainfoin seeds, although there was a time when the republic not only satisfied its own needs but also sold more than 500,000 tons of seeds each year to the state and not any kind but the famous Caucasian sainfoin. Many other good traditions have been lost.

It is necessary to nurture the sown grain skilfully and carefully. From this comes the next problem in growing grain -- improving agricultural standards. The May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee required that a sharp turn toward intensive methods of managing the economy be made and that our main wealth -- the land -- be used better. But how are we using it now? Specialists have estimated that grain losses during the 10th Five-Year Plan because of violations of the optimum periods for sowing were approximately 900,000 tons. And this at a time when the republic was short 675,000 tons to fulfill the five-year plan for the production of grain!

It has been established, for example, that a delay of five days in sowing "bezostaya-1" type wheat leads to a decrease in the yield of approximately 10 percent. Even more -- almost one-fifth of the yield -- can be lost if the periods for sowing "adzhanetis tetri" corn are slipped by 10 days. It is not difficult to imagine what our losses will be if almost every third hectare of grain in the republic is sown with gross violations of the optimum agricultural periods. In East Georgia, they are not sufficiently concerned about the performance of autumn plowing although it is very necessary there. On one-third of the winter crop area, the soil is prepared immediately before the sowing. This has a negative effect on the yield.

In some rayons, the harvesting of the grain is dragged out for one and a half - two months -- one can imagine what losses this causes. Truly enormous ones, and those kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and rayon departments of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, which do not regard the preparations for the most important agricultural campaign -- the harvesting of the grain -- with the necessary attention, are responsible for this.

Things are no better with the safekeeping of the crops. Last year, 4,500 hectares of grain crops, or 42 percent, were written off without any sufficiently serious grounds in Gardabanskiy Rayon alone, a third of all corn fields in

Marneulskiy Rayon, 22 percent in Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon, 17 percent in Signakhskiy Rayon, etc. The conclusion from this is that it is necessary to strictly follow the existing agro-technical standards and rules and to treat the grain wedge carefully.

However, the most evident indicator of the low standards of agriculture -- it was said during the plenum -- is the sparseness and dockage of the sowings. You see, we lose almost a third of the corn field, or 27,000 hectares; more than half of the area sown with soy beans -- this is approximately 14,000 hectares; about 3,000 hectares of haricot crops; etc., from this. One must add to this another 30,000 hectares which to all intents and purposes lie fallow because of the sparseness of perennial plantings. On the whole, an imposing figure is built up. We have spent years and five-year periods and hundreds of millions of rubles of state resources, for example, to cultivate such areas in the Kolkhidskaya Lowland. Any zealous proprietor knows the true cost of sparseness and is never too lazy to once again walk over a field which has already turned green with shoots in order to throw precious grain on the empty ground.

The problem of chemicalization is closely linked with the struggle for a high yield in grain crops and for a sharp increase in our growing of grain. Mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection measures have now become a reliable ally of the grain growers. The application of even average doses of fertilizer against a good agro-technical background increases the grain yield by 45-50 percent. Meanwhile, as L. I. Brezhnev points out, almost half of the grain crop area in the country is still not receiving mineral fertilizer. We have approximately the same situation in the republic, and this shows once again how necessary it is to use literally every kilogram of fertilizer carefully and efficiently. This requirement is all the more urgent since the effectiveness of its application is extremely low in a number of rayons. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, it was 14 percent in Akhaltsikhskiy Rayon, 26 percent in the area around the city of Tskhaltubo, 37 percent in Bolnisskiy Rayon, etc. Local sources of peat and manure are being used wretchedly. For example, manure has become an effective means for increasing fertility in the GDR, where mineral fertilizer resources are also limited. More than enough of it has been stored on each one of our farms -- millions of tons, but they cannot find for the life of them the necessary application for it. Therefore, the republic's Communist Party Central Committee has assigned all farm directors the task of achieving a significant increase in the fertility of the soil by using local organic fertilizer.

The plant protection service continues to limp along on both legs. The chemical service was practically powerless before such weeds as ambrosia, convolvulus, goat grass, and gumay. How is it possible to count on fundamental changes for the better if one must fight weeds by hand!?

The plenum has entrusted the branch department of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Republic Interdepartmental Coordinating Council for the Management of the Agro-Industrial Complex with heading the work to create a special purpose complex program for sharply increasing the production of grain and for improving agricultural standards in the republic during 1983-1985 and presenting it for approval to the Central Committee and the Republic's Council of Ministers prior to 1 December of this year.

The plenum has demanded that this problem be resolved once and for all, converting the struggle for a great deal of Georgian grain into a task which is truly one of all the people.

The Basis for the Development of Animal Husbandry

Here, just as in the growing of grain, we also have many shortcomings and unused capabilities. Let us take, for example, field fodder production. Alfalfa -- the most valuable crop and the richest in protein -- occupies only 9.3 percent of all crops, yes and this together with weeds. Calculations show that if it was under full-value sowing, alfalfa would provide up to 17 percent of our fodder wedge, bringing the area up to 50,000 hectares. This would provide an additional 200,000 tons of fodder units and would be equivalent to the production of 12,000 tons of beef. It is no accident that L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out that the solution of the alfalfa problem must be undertaken without delay, adding that it is also necessary to expand the wedge of crops which fix nitrogen in the soil such as clover, peas, etc.

Leonid Il'ich is putting forward the requirement to obtain more fodder with a high protein content. We are still underestimating during intermediate sowings the importance of such protein crops as peas, vetch, lupin, and others which, when mixed with annual cereals, are capable of increasing the nourishment value of fodder almost twofold. It is quite intolerable that such a crop as soy beans, which has no equal to it in energy and protein value, still does not occupy its proper place in field fodder production. L. I. Brezhnev points out that it is possible to organize the marketable production of soy beans in the southern Ukraine, northern Caucasus, the Transcaucasus, and Central Asia on irrigated land. This instruction has the most direct relationship to our republic. Every condition for obtaining high yields of green bulk and soy beans exists in the majority of the rayons and in western and eastern Georgia on an area of 15,000 hectares as a minimum. It is not difficult to calculate what benefits this promises. We must not lose such a valuable resource!

It is no less important to raise the productivity of natural hay harvesting and pastures. This is truly unused virgin land which exceeds the area of arable land threefold. Unfortunately, hundreds of thousands of hectares of natural hay harvesting and pastures are still waiting for a zealous proprietor. Until recently, almost no one bothered with their improvement, and, you see, the use of their enormous potential capabilities would create a dependable material base for sharply raising animal husbandry productivity and for increasing milk and meat production.

It was said during the plenum, that the sluggishness of the directors, whose responsibilities include the question of improving natural fodder lands, is striking. There are many eroded sections here, and large tracts abound with mounds, rocks, brushwood, and weeds. The hundreds of hectares of unwithered herbage and the thousands of hectares occupied by matgrass, cheremitsa, and other weeds and poisonous plants. And this at a time when we are preparing straw in the North Caucasus after persistent requests. It is not surprising that each

hectare of mountain hay making today provides only 14 - 15 quintals of hay on the average, and the pastures -- only 2 - 5 quintals of fodder for conversion into fodder units.

A great deal depends here on the ability to approach the matter soberly and on a scientific basis, relying on accurate calculations. These calculations show that if one goes to additional expenditures and increases the hay-making area in the republic from 144,000 hectares to 300,000-350,000 hectares, it would be possible to obtain 600,000 - 700,000 tons of fine mountain hay each year. Considering the critical shortage of hay during the wintering, it is possible to consider that this would be a completely justified measure.

One of the most acute and painful problems in the formation of the fodder base is formula feed. Of course, one cannot underestimate the role of hay, silage and root crops in the fodder balance; however, it is necessary to recognize that we are seriously short of concentrated fodder. L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out that it is necessary to at least double the capabilities of the formula feed industry during the next few years. The Ministry of Procurement already has a program which satisfies this requirement. The workers in this branch must lend a more attentive ear to the justified criticism of the livestock breeders about the quality and assortment of formula feed and must adopt the necessary measures.

Being concerned about improving the quality of fodder is no less important than being concerned about increasing its amount. Unseasonably mown grass, stacks which are built late, an unnecessarily damp hay mass, poorly packed silage, grass meal which has been burned in the units, and fodder which has been turned out without the necessary formula feed components -- these are the shortcomings which reduce the efforts of the farm workers to nothing. Meanwhile, 15 percent of all the hay, which was prepared in the republic, was stacked a month and a half after mowing last year. The periods and technologies for the laying in of other fodder are being grossly violated. We are not using the active ventilation method although it has very good prospects, especially for the rayons in western Georgia. Calculations show that it was possible to obtain an additional 37,000 tons of feed units here last year using this method. This is equivalent to an increase in meat of about 4,000 tons.

Many nourishment substances are lost during the storage of fodder. We practically lack normal barns or even sheds for hay and storehouses for root crops, cereal fodder and grass meal. Not a single hay storehouse has been constructed during the last three years. They have not been provided for in the designs of the animal husbandry farms being constructed, and a large part of the fodder shops, which have been commissioned during recent years, have serious imperfections. This is why the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee requires that strict state order be incorporated in the work of designing, constructing and operating fodder shops. Evidently, it is also necessary here to develop a special purpose program so as to provide every farm with reliable storehouses for fodder over the next three years. It is also time to think about putting right the special monitoring of the quality of the fodder and its actual nourishment value on the farms.

When talking about fodder production, we usually separate it into an independent branch, and this is fully justified. It was pointed out during the plenum that this is why it is necessary to think more about how to manage this branch better. In the Ministry of Agriculture, there are definite proposals, and a system for managing fodder production at all levels-- right up to the specialized brigades and links on the farms -- has been developed. It seems to us that this system of branch ministerial ties with rayon agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes will contribute to an increase in the efficiency of all agricultural production and to the consistent and fuller implementation of the principles of democratic centralism in managing them. We must further implement this principle consistently and purposefully.

Expanding Partnership and Improving Integration

Increasing the production of grain and fodder is a very important direction in implementing the agrarian policy of the CPSU. The solution of this task raises quite a few problems which exceed the limits of these branches and of agricultural production in general.

Thus, partnership and integration with cooperating and servicing branches are acquiring ever more importance for the further development of grain growing and fodder production, just as for the economy's agrarian sector on the whole. Side by side with positive examples, we also have quite a few cases which testify about uncoordinated actions and manifestations of a departmental approach by partners. Such manifestations still exist at the ministerial level, in the rayon link, in local areas, and on farms. For example, the Georgian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture has in no way organized correctly the repair and technical servicing of hay harvesting combines; as a result, dozens of these units stood idle during the hard work during this year's harvest. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources refused to clean two million cubic meters of the inter-farm land-reclamation networks for the Ministry of Agriculture, and dozens of kilometers of irrigation canals were practically inoperative. The scantiness of areas, which are irrigated by sprinklers, is hindering the growth in grain and fodder production in the republic, but the Georgian Glavvodstroy is not taking decisive steps to change the situation.

The trouble is, of course, not limited to the land-reclamation specialists and machine operators. Because the Georgian Civil Aviation Administration avoids so-called unprofitable orders, they do not manage to arrange in any way the application of mineral fertilizer and herbicides from the air on mountain hay-making areas and pastures. A large portion of the new machine operators, who have completed rural trade and technical schools, do not remain on the farms to work because they have not mastered the complicated agricultural machines; the growth rate of our machine operator personnel lags behind the growth rate of the tractor park more than 1.5-fold, and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education is as usual not sufficiently concerned about raising the training level of personnel for the village.

The realization of the tasks involved in sharply increasing grain and fodder production in the republic requires qualitatively new solutions and a fundamentally different approach to the many problems. That is why -- along with this -- the Georgia Communist Party Central Committee does not exclude the fact that we will have to think about freeing additional irrigated areas with grain and fodder crops, even revising to some degree the plan for sowing perennial plantings in order to assure planned volumes by decreasing the sparseness and increasing the yield of perennial crops.

In defining these measures to increase grain and fodder production, the plenum at the same time demanded a stern and highly principled reaction to each case of their mismanagement and the strengthening of preventive work. Despite the steps which have been taken, everything is still not going satisfactorily here. Thus, more than 10 tons of wheat were recently removed secretly from the Telavskoye Grain Receiving Enterprise and sold at profiteering prices. More than 11 tons of formula feed were stolen and illegally written off on the Gagrskaya Poultry Farm. A pig farm brigade leader and a driver from the Zakhorskiy Sovkhoz in Leningorskiy Rayon misappropriated 18 tons of formula feed. On the Otobayskiy Sovkhoz in Galskiy Rayon, they perpetrated the addition of 2,000 quintals of haylage and 300 quintals of hay. This shows once more that it is necessary to strengthen vigilance even more, increase exactingness and improve political and indoctrinational work. L. I. Brezhnev has said that the observance of the norms of public morality and law must be a natural necessity, an immutable inner law, for each Soviet individual. Today, the indoctrination of personnel in such a spirit is one of the main tasks of party committees.

The Ground of Progressive Experience

As was pointed out during the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 7th Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, the main burden during the solving of the food program lies on the shoulders of party rayon committees. A great deal of experience in organizational, ideological and indoctrinational work has been accumulated by the raykoms. However, it is necessary to raise its level even higher. The speakers pointed out that the present plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is a striking demonstration of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's purposeful work to further improve the role and authority of the rayon party organization.

Gardabanskiy Rayon has become a training field for incorporating the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience. Here, more than 100 advanced works and recommendations of science and progressive practices, effective crop rotation and methods for tilling the soil, examples of new machines and equipment and of those which have been adapted to local conditions, and methods which contribute to increasing agricultural and animal husbandry standards, a growth in the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of cattle and fowl, production efficiency and the improvement of product quality, have been incorporated into production.

The plenum evaluated at its true worth the work which is being performed in the rayon to create an automated control system for the agro-industrial complex and to prepare the technical base. Here, a traffic control service is operating and dependable communications between the sovhozes and the control center have been set up. The collection of primary information for effectively tracking the condition of agricultural production occurs daily. A television information retrieval system is functioning, and daily information on the work results of enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex arrive.

A mathematical model of the optimum distribution of agricultural production, which provides an opportunity to calculate -- depending on the yield, the availability of labor resources, capital investments, and other objective indicators -- the maximum volume of marketable produce with the corresponding profit which it is possible to obtain, has been created in the rayon. An automated control system for the production and state purchasing of agricultural products is being introduced. The basic indicators in the food program during the 12th Five-Year Plan will be adjusted considering its data.

It was pointed out during the plenum that in connection with the realization of the food program, the people of Gardabanskiy Rayon must constantly improve the forms and methods for organizing work in agricultural production. The incorporation of cost-accounting and non-order brigades into practices has become a subject of special concern for the party raykom and the rayon agro-industrial association. During the current year, 12 of these brigades have been created on the farms for the growing of fodder and vegetables. Specific quotas and a fund for wages and bonuses have been established for them. A brigade works in accordance with a single order, and wages are distributed by the workers themselves in accordance with the labor participation coefficient. This is substantially changing the nature of work organization and payment, is instilling a zealous attitude toward the job, and permits the achieving of high final results with the least expenditures and the smallest number of workers. Compared with normal brigades, labor productivity in these brigades and links has grown 2.5 - 3-fold.

Cost-accounting and non-order brigades are now being formed on all the rayon's farms. This will permit the putting into motion of new reserves for raising production efficiency, the better utilization of labor resources, a sharp increase in labor productivity and a significant increase in the production of agricultural products.

Sufficient time has already passed since the responsibility for the correct leadership of the subsidiary farms was placed on sovkhoses in connection with the fact that the state purchasing function on private subsidiary farms was entrusted to them. They have been required to allot more formula feed, forage, coarse fodder, and pastures for the subsidiary farms and bank credits for acquiring livestock.

During previous years, mistakes were committed which caused a decrease in the livestock population of all types of animals. Each rural inhabitant now gets only 19 kilograms of meat all told from his own production, i.e., 27 percent of the requirements, and 200 kilograms of milk and 173 eggs -- 60 and 79 percent, respectively.

During the last two years in order to correct the situation, more than 3,400 hectares of pastures have been set aside and the necessary amount of coarse fodder and 100,000 rubles of credits have been issued. These measures have already given results. Positive changes for the better have been noted in the growth of the livestock population of all types of animals which are kept by the population. Thus, during the two years, the number of cattle increased by 3,574 head, including 1,715 cows; pigs increased by 860; and sheep -- by 5,320.

According to preliminary estimates, the number of unprofitable farms is decreasing and the number of highly profitable ones is growing. This will contribute a great deal to a sharp increase in centralized funds.

It was pointed out during the plenum that they are not struggling everywhere with identical energy to achieve high indicators. The raykom regularly discusses the reasons for lagging behind and provides the appropriate help to the sovkhozes, but the proper work rhythm is not being assured on some farms. True, they are not so many in the rayon, but it is impossible to reconcile oneself with the fact of lagging behind. Farm directors must be imbued with the thought that there are no justifications for lagging behind and that we are only talking about responsibility for the task which has been entrusted.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Additional Measures for Expanding the Sale of Fruit and Vegetable Produce by Kokhozes, Sovkhozes and Other Agricultural Enterprises to Consumer Cooperative Organizations and in Kolkhoz Markets" was a stimulus for increasing the production of vegetables and for improving the profitability of the branch. In the hands of zealous proprietors, this decree can become and is becoming a powerful lever for strengthening the economy and insuring the profitability of the work of vegetable growing farms.

The main concern now is to interest each partner in the agro-industrial complex in achieving high final results. The centralized funds can serve this cause to an even greater degree.

The size of these funds reached 706,000 rubles this year. These resources are already being used for the reconstruction and mechanization of animal husbandry farms, the building up of the capabilities of processing enterprises by technically re-equipping them, the construction of engine yards and points for the technical maintenance of the machine tractor pool, and other production purposes as well as for social and cultural measures. However, considering the fact that the profit of the sovkhozes and other enterprises which are included in the agro-industrial complex will rise sharply in the near future, it is necessary to develop now a systems approach to its distribution. The task is to use these resources in the most advisable way and to direct them toward the most important sectors in order to obtain the maximum return.

It was mentioned during the plenum that the social reconstruction of the village is an integral part of the food program. This is the erection of

well-built housing, schools, children's pre-school establishments, and clubs and the improvement of the rural population's medical and personal services.

Here, a great deal depends on the planning organs and the ministries and departments who must consider the local conditions of the regions when distributing investments for social and personal services purposes. In this respect, they have bypassed the Gardabanskiy Rayon. Here, the school children still study in two shifts. Based on the number of sick beds per 10,000 inhabitants, the rayon lags fivefold behind the average republic indicator, and based on trade area -- twofold. Not a single communal house has been constructed during the entire history of the rayon's existence.

In order to eliminate the disproportion which exists between the economic and social development, a draft three-year plan (1983-1985) for the rayon's social development has been worked up. At its basis are the proposals, critical comments and recommendations which were expressed by the rayon's workers and communists during the review of the Food Program in rural gatherings and in the meetings of the primary party organizations to hear reports and elect officials.

During the present management stage, questions concerning a further improvement in managing the national economy, especially the agro-industrial complex on a rayon scale, are acquiring urgent importance. You see, it is being singled out for the first time as an independent planning and management subject.

In order for management to be effective and capable of making decisions in a timely fashion without delays, it is necessary to create a board or presidium for the council. This body must be approved by the council of the association and be accountable to it in decisions which have an operational nature.

In the planning sphere, relapses of petty guardianship and the imposition of quotas on the rayon from above without considering local conditions have still not been eliminated.

There is underfulfillment in material and technical supplies. In the opinion of the speakers, it is necessary to promote in every way possible an expansion of the rights of rayon agro-industrial associations in distributing material and technical resources primarily within the enterprises and organizations of one branch.

The proposal, which was expressed during the plenum, concerning the fact that the rayon agro-industrial association should perform more boldly the search for, specifically, opportunities to increase capacities for processing agricultural products on the spot, deserves attention. This is especially important now because the question of transferring the fruit and vegetable stores in the Leninskiy and Zavodskiy Rayons of Tbilisi has already been resolved. It is intended to deliver -- besides vegetables, melons, potatoes, fruits, and kidney beans -- corn meal, canned fruits and vegetables, dried vegetables and fruits, sausage items which have been produced above the plan, smoked poultry and prepared food which has been prepared in the poultry farms, etc., here.

The question of the interrelationship between the rayon agro-industrial association and the ministries and departments, whose enterprises and services are located in the rayon, requires serious treatment also. The dual subordination of the enterprises, which are included in RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association], still causes certain misgivings and doubts in individual ministry and department directors. At the same time, RAPO is their best territorial assistant in carrying out a branch policy. Experience confirms that the most reliable path is to involve the ministries and departments in the working up of joint programs for the development of this or that branch in the rayon.

The plenum participants pointed out that certain traditions in making joint decisions by the party raykom, the ispolkom of the rayon council and the ministries and departments have already taken shape in Gardabanskiy Rayon. This is making it a great deal easier for the RAPO council to solve the burning questions which are connected with overcoming interdepartmental barriers which still exist.

At the same time, because of the absence of normative acts concerning the fundamental principles of the production, economic, and financial interrelationships between the rayon subunits and services of the ministries and departments, the final results of agricultural production have still not become the basis for evaluating the work of these organizations. One must creatively solve the questions concerning the optimum coordination of departmental interests, and the plenum demanded their subordination to the main goal -- high final results.

In this connection, it was suggested that inter-farm mechanization and land reclamation enterprises, which would be directly included in RAPO, be created on the base of the rayon subunits of the state selkhoztekhnika committee and Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources as an experiment and that they be subordinated to the republic's Ministry of Agriculture.

The plenum participants stated that the Food Program had put forward new and even higher requirements on the work style and methods of party rayon committees and primary party organizations. The rayon party committee is trying to organize its work so that each measure and each decision in the area of managing agricultural production will be supported by measures of an organizational and ideological nature.

The capabilities of the rayon party committee grew quite a bit after the creation of an agricultural department in it. Efforts are now being made so that it will become an organizational and political headquarters in the agricultural area and so that it will engage in developing very important measures aimed at the intensive development of the branch, the incorporation of scientific and technical accomplishments and progressive experience into production, the further improvement of management, and the improvement of the indoctrination, selection and assignment of personnel throughout the RAPO system.

Following the directions of the 17th (1979) Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, the party raykom has done quite a bit to improve work in the decisive sectors of party, soviet and economic activity. Politically mature, highly qualified, authoritative, and conscientious workers have been promoted to leading positions. Many of them have headed backward production sectors.

The complexity and variety of the tasks, which are now being solved in the rayon, require the maximum of effort to further improve the role and authority of primary party organizations. During the year the party raykom bureau discussed the reports of party committee secretaries and party organization bureaus from 19 farms and also those of nine sovkhos directors about the progress in fulfilling the Food Program and the plan for incorporating the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production. Based on the results for the first six months of this year, the progress in fulfilling the Food Program was examined in all 78 party organizations of the farms, enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial association.

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the first republic meeting of primary party organization secretaries, the party raykom is paying serious attention to the correct assignment of communists in the key sectors of agricultural production. At the present time, more than two-thirds of the communists, who are registered in the rayon party organization, are working in agricultural and other enterprises and in the organizations and establishments which are included in the agro-industrial association. All the secretaries of the sovkhos primary party organizations have a higher education, and one of them is a candidate of sciences.

In order to reorganize the work style and methods of managers and to increase the degree of their professionalism, a training center for preparing and increasing the qualifications of the directors and specialists of the enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial association is being created in the rayon in accordance with a decision by the party raykom bureau and the appropriate ministries and departments. It will start functioning during the beginning of 1983.

To achieve a thorough understanding by all workers -- both directors and the rank and file -- of the importance of the measures which are being carried out to insure the fulfillment of the Food Program, and to completely mobilize them for high efficiency -- the efforts of all the rayon's ideological subunits are now being directed toward this.

The appropriate reorganization has taken place in the political and economic educational system. Questions concerning the publicizing and explaining of party and government decisions on the Food Program in connection with the rayon's specific tasks, have been introduced into the subject matter of schools and seminars.

During the campaign to hear reports and elect officials, the party raykom is paying special attention to the formation of elective bodies and to the creation of competent commissions for monitoring the economic activity of the administration in light of the CPSU Central Committee decree on this subject,

and what is the main thing -- to the selection and assignment of personnel and the promotion of young, energetic, highly principled workers. A course has been laid to having each sector and subunit directed by competent people who are devoted to the task.

It was pointed out during the plenum that the new approach to solving the social and economic problems of the village requires the coordination of the efforts of all primary party organizations. Under the conditions of Gardabanskiy Rayon, the creation of a council of the primary party organization secretaries of agricultural enterprises and other organizations based on the experiences of Signakhskiy Rayon will contribute to this.

Despite the short space of time, the party organizations of the sovkhozes have acquired definite experience in fulfilling the Food Program, raising the vanguard role of communists in production, and effectively checking on the execution of the decisions which have been adopted. Therefore, the rayon has been defined as the base rayon for the all-union scientific and practical conference on the problem "The Primary Party Organization -- the Basis of the Party", and zonal meetings of the secretaries of party organizations and of kolkhozes and sovkhozes from many of the republic's rayons were conducted on the base of the primary party organizations of two sovkhozes, during which the work experience of the party organization in mobilizing and using reserves and in monitoring the fulfillment of the Food Program was examined.

Under the new conditions, the responsibilities of the rayon's trade union and Komsomol organizations for the solution of the tasks in completely fulfilling the planned program for economic and social transformations in the village, are growing in a corresponding manner. Now, when the party has expanded the work to carry out the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is especially necessary to insure the organic combination of ideological and organizational work and the coordinated actions of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations; of economic bodies; of all those who are responsible for implementing state and national policy in the area of producing food products.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, all its progress, its method of conducting, high principles, business-like efficiency, free exchange of opinions on the most burning and vital questions concerning the republic's party and economic life, frank criticism of shortcomings, self-criticism, atmosphere of benevolence, and the profound interest of each one of its participants in solving the tasks which were introduced for discussion were a model of a creative attitude toward Leninist principles and the norms of party life; and demonstrated the unbreakable unity of the party and people and the solidarity of the communists and all the workers of Georgia around their native communist party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the true continuer of Lenin's immortal cause.

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ARMENIAN HOLIDAY PRAISES TRANSLATOR'S ROLE IN MULTINATIONAL AWARENESS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian presents an unattributed 800-word article on 31 October 82 p 2, titled "The Translation's Lofty Mission" in which the development of multinational Soviet literature is praised. Once every 3 years the Armenian Writer's Union holds a celebration for the translator thereby "reviving the ancient tradition of national culture."

This year prose writers, poets, literary critics came from Moscow, Leningrad, from various republics of the USSR, as well as from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania to Armenia to participate in fostering a greater awareness of the richness of cultures.

The article praises the efforts of outstanding Armenian translators who have rendered many works into Armenian from Russian. As a result, readers have been able to enjoy the works of Shukshin, Bondaryev, Rasputin, Trifunov, Evtushenko and others. In addition, the article states that the Armenian Publishing House Sovetakan Grokh various literary and artistic journals, as well as the Armenian Writer's Union are faced with the task of strengthening and developing cultural interaction. The degree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Creative Relations Between Literary and Artistic Journals and the Practice of Building Communism" indicates that "the goal of the literary press is to reflect the artistic experience of union and autonomous republics, to give attention to the quality of translations of fraternal literatures, into Russian as well as into other languages of the USSR, and to promote further understanding among socialist nations in order to achieve ideological and political unity in a Soviet multinational society."

The article emphasizes the critic's obligation to evaluate the quality of a translation in order to show how it must adhere to the original in both form and content. It goes on to say that often the critic, as well as the reader, fails to acknowledge the painstaking work of the translator, giving the impression that the translation "is inspired by the Holy Spirit." Moreover, Armenian Republic journals do not mention the translator's efforts in translating numerous Russian and Soviet classics into Armenian. The article comments that the Publishing House Sovetakan Grokh as well as the literary journal LITERATURNAYA ARMENIYA should give particular attention to the quality of literary translations from Armenian into Russian.